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LAST EDITION

ALLIES LOOK TO UNITED STATES TO ACT QUICKLY

Emphasize Need for Concentrating Energies on Speedy Preparation—Means Overthrow of Prussian Militarism Sooner

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—On every front except eastwards the battle swings in favor of the Entente. Nevertheless, America should not be misled. In the final phase of the overthrow of aggressive militarism, Great Britain and America seem day by day more likely to play the leading part and the burden may be very heavy. Behind the shield of France, the British Empire gathered itself together and developed the tremendous might of that offensive power now being revealed. Russia more than once played a big part in averting possible disaster in the West by drawing upon herself the main blow of Germany. France will continue to play her present great part and there are fine possibilities about Russia's revolutionary army but for diverse reasons it is probable that more and more the alliance will base itself on the strength of Great Britain and America.

These statements are open to be criticized as platitudes, but what is not everywhere clearly grasped is that the burden may be very heavy and that the task should be clearly envisaged in all its possibilities and thought and energy concentrated on preparation, rather than on academic discussion. Some of the possibilities are hinted at in a statement of a reliable authority who has returned from Russia and who has reported privately his conviction that Russia will have the greatest difficulty in avoiding a widespread famine this winter. Some reflection on how the times are to behave when food is not forthcoming should impel America to endeavor not merely to do all in its power to assist Russia, but to consider how much greater will be the burden falling on herself and Britain if the possibilities indicated should still further decrease Russia's effort in the East.

France has earned the right to claim that she has long been putting forth her maximum effort. A further incentive to constructive work should be found in the very hopefulness of last night's war news which hints not very obscurely at how near the end will be when America's strength is fully mobilized and thrown in. Reporting on Verdun yesterday, Berlin says "the first day of the battle before Verdun had the same result for the French as great attacks in Flanders had for the English on July 31 and Aug. 16."

It had indeed. Nothing could be more accurate than the German contention. On July 31 and Aug. 16 the English secured every objective carefully decided upon beforehand. The same and a little more is true of the French at Verdun. From the point of view of what the Germans in Germany know, of course, the communiqué is phrased skillfully, though its formulas are becoming somewhat stale. The communiqué continues in the now (Continued on page four, column seven)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Although the first rush of the new French offensive at Verdun is over, the French advance still continues. Paris reports that on the left bank of the Meuse, the French troops have captured several important points, including the village of Regnville; whilst almost immediately opposite on the other side of the river they have taken Samogneux, which lies on the Verdun-Montmédy road, some nine miles in a direct line northwest of Verdun. They have also captured the fortified trenches which connect this village with Hill 344.

In the Lens district the British, early yesterday morning, launched another vigorous attack on the German trenches on the west and northwest of the town, capturing the German positions on a front of some 2000 yards. All German counterattacks have been repelled, and the fighting still continues.

The Italians continue to gain ground on the Isonzo, and Rome reports that up to Monday night more than 10,000 prisoners had been taken, not including 243 officers; whilst further Austrian defenses, notably those between Corite and Selo have been captured. The general position on the eastern front remains unchanged. In Galicia and the Bukowina, the Russians are now practically holding their own, but the Russo-Romanian forces in Rumania continue to give ground slowly. Petrograd reports a further retirement near Oca and east of the Fokshani and Haracena-Mul railway.

Middelkerke Dump Attacked

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—According to an Admiralty announcement, the R. A. S. about midnight Sunday dropped many tons of bombs

(Continued on page four, column one)

MAYOR APPROVES FIREMEN'S ORDER

Approval of the special ordinance giving the members of the Boston Fire Department one day off in three was announced by Mayor Curley today. The successful passage of the ordinance met opposition from the Boston Chamber of Commerce and insurance men, and the Mayor gave a public hearing on the subject on Aug. 16, when numerous protests were made.

The firemen were represented by Thomas J. Lavelle, former assistant district attorney, and the Mayor said today his approval was given as a result of the receipt of a letter from Mr. Lavelle saying the firemen, in case they were successful, would seek no further concessions with regard to hours of labor.

The order will require the addition of 190 new men to the department at an estimated increase in the salary roll of \$250,000 annually.

SIR W. LAURIER ON CONSCRIPTION

Leader of Canadian Opposition Defines His Attitude on Conscription Issue in a Letter to Frank Wise of Toronto

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The following letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, was given out for publication in all the leading Canadian papers today. It is written to Mr. Frank Wise, honorary secretary of the Win-the-War League of Toronto, who asks the French-Canadian leader, in the event of all else failing, if he will come out on the side of the conscriptionists. The letter reads as follows:

"OTTAWA, Aug. 21, 1917.

"Dear Sir:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 14th instant, enclosing a resolution of the Hamilton branch of the Win-the-War League, to which my attention is desired. The resolution is addressed to me in the following language:

"We understand that you have again been approached to join in the formation of a union national government and as you have, on more than one occasion stated that you are in this war to finish, we appeal to you to cooperate by putting a definite limit on the time you desire for the continuation of voluntary enlistment, and by stating the methods you wish to have followed. We appeal to you also to state that if this effort for volunteers should fail to produce the men for the necessary reinforcements of the forces at the front, you will agree to support conservative measures.

"I would have thought that my recorded utterances in and out of Parliament would have left no one in doubt as to my opinion on the different inquiries of the above resolution. But since there are some of my fellow citizens who express the wish for a further explicit declaration I deem it my duty, at once, to comply with the request. At the opening of hostilities in August of 1914, I stated that I fully approved the participation of Canada in support of Great Britain and her allies. It seems evident that, even at that early moment, that the war was above all else, a struggle, not only for the supremacy, but for the very existence of democracy and of civilization itself, and this truth has become more and more manifested as events developed until even the American people, though strongly averse to war had also to enter the conflict.

"They held and still hold that the reasons were paramount for Canada to exert its full strength to assist, through an intelligent organization and mobilization of all its resources. Whilst willing and ready to make every allowance for mistakes and even serious errors, I am forced to state that in my judgment the Administration now in office, through lack of a proper appreciation of its responsibility, hopelessly blundered in that it did not long ago definitely ascertain the scope and character of the services that could best be rendered by Canada for war purposes.

"I would infer that the Hamilton branch of the Win-the-War League have reached the same conclusion, since by their resolution there is implied a reproach that I have refused to accept. The damage so far reported is slight; but one man was injured. (Continued on page four, column five)

Raid Off Yorkshire

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lord French announces that enemy aircrafts, number not definitely ascertained, appeared off Yorkshire coast last night. One of the raiders attacked the mouth of the Humber and was fired on by antiaircraft guns. She dropped some bombs and then made off to sea. The damage so far reported is slight; but one man was injured.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Paul Thompson
Sir Wilfrid Laurier
Leader of the Canadian Opposition, who defines his attitude on the conscription issue

SENATE TAXES INCOMES MORE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advocates of conscription of the country's wealth won a decisive victory when the Senate today by a vote of 74 to 0 adopted the Gerry amendment to the war revenue bill, raising \$40,000,000 additional revenue from incomes.

GERMAN RAIDERS BROUGHT DOWN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lord French reports 10 enemy aeroplanes approached the Kentish coast near Ramsgate about 10:15 this morning. Being met and heavily engaged by machines of the Royal Flying Corps and the R. N. A. S. as well as by gunfire from antiaircraft guns, the raiders were unable to penetrate inland. A small party traveled west as far as Margate and then turned homeward. The remainder skirted the coast to the south as far as Dover. Dover, were dropped at Dover and Margate. The casualties at present reported are three killed and two injured. The material damage is slight. Two of the enemy machines were brought down by antiaircraft fire and our own aeroplanes.

Late this afternoon Lord French summarized the casualties from the aeroplane raid as follows: Margate, none killed or injured; Dover, 11 killed, 13 injured; Ramsgate, none killed or injured; the hospital and a number of houses damaged.

Zeppelin Destroyed

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REDFIELD SCORES PEACE EFFORTS

Pacifists Lifting Their Voices in Behalf of a Desperado Among Nations, Says Commerce Secretary—Two Opposing Ideas

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Peace movements launched in the United States at this time are strongly denounced by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, in a letter addressed to J. E. Vandyke of East Orange, N. J., who wrote to him asking support of the La Follette peace resolution, now in the Senate.

"In this fearful combat autocracy trembles on the edge of disaster," the secretary writes, "and this is the time you cunningly lift your voice in its behalf."

The letter says:

"I have received over your signature under date of the 16th inst., what you are pleased to call 'important request' for my favorable consideration on the La Follette peace resolution."

"Your communication is extraordinary by reason of what it omits. There is, for example, no reference to the rape of Belgium, nor does it show by direct word or by internal evidence that you have read the clear and lucid statement by the President on the causes of the war.

"There is no word in your communication that speaks an American spirit. You seemed interested to assert evil intentions on the part of the nations associated with us in the war, and an equally earnest wish to slay over the spirit and act on the part of Germany which brought this war into being.

"Subtly and by indirection, you take such a course as would stab your country in the back, and would tie the hands of the President and make ineffective for righteousness the sacrifices of our men and our treasure.

"You deal with superficialities and neglect the substance. You chase shadows and ignore realities. You seem not to know that there are two great opposing ideals in the world, one of which must go down before the other.

"It is a skilled and highly trained autocracy. It knows well how to disguise its purposes and how to conduct through weak and willing hands secret campaign in many lands, including our own, hiding itself under the guise of fairness, pleading in the fair name of peace, for the purpose of doing its foul deeds.

"Against this militant autocracy, whose lust for power led it to begin this murderous war by deliberate attack on nations who sought only quiet, against this desperado among the nations, stand the democracies of the world; the free peoples against the peoples, that are bound; the peoples whose ideal is right against the peoples whose ideal is might.

"In the fearful combat autocracy trembles on the edge of disaster, and this is the time you cunningly lift your voice on its behalf.

"Your country stands today with the free peoples of the world in order to make it safe for a free people to be. In this larger cause are bound up many lesser, though still great ones.

DOES BULGARIA DESIRE PEACE?

Analysis Made of Sofia Government's Claim to Alleged National Unity—The War From Bulgarian Standpoint

By The Christian Science Monitor special Bulgarian correspondent, lately in Greece

LONDON, England.—Before considering whether it would be feasible, honorable, or profitable to engage a separate peace with Bulgaria on the basis of the satisfaction of her claim to alleged "national unity," it will be advantageous to discover, if possible, precisely what is included within the scope of that much hackneyed phrase. According to the British pro-Bulgars, it entails a retrocession of a part of Macedonia as indicated in the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty of 1912, and a return to the Dobruja frontier as it existed in the same year, plus other undefined inducements (presumably Greek Kavalla). It must be remembered that the whole force of the Bulgarian plebeians (as distinct from the Bulgarian) plebeians, centers around the demand that all the Bulgars in the Balkan peninsula should be englobed in the Bulgarian State. In the first place, it presumes that the population of Central Macedonia is of Bulgarian nationality. But around that presumption there has revolved and still revolves the most bitter controversy and difference of opinion. The fact is that it is much easier to call the Macedonian a Bulgar than to prove him one. The race is obviously of Slav origin, but it more resembles the Serb than the pure Bulgar of Mongolian aspect.

The language is neither Serb nor Bulgar, but has been influenced by both. Historically, the territory formed part of a Bulgarian Empire for 125 years in the Ninth and Tenth centuries, and part of a Serbian Empire for 140 years in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries. Archaeologically speaking, all the ancient edifices, the churches, monuments and castles, are Serbian. The Bulgarian influence is almost exclusively modern, and is the direct result of a persistent and cleverly worked propaganda, in which the church, schools, and "bands of cut-throats" were, in turn, utilized to political end. The Slav peasant, faced with the option of attending the Greek or the Bulgar church or sending his children to the Greek or the Bulgarian school, naturally chose to worship or allow the children to learn in the language he could understand; and before the alternative of declaring himself a Bulgar or losing his head, he equally naturally preferred the former course. To have professed Serbian race in the Turkish days would have led to the speedy annihilation of the patriot by one or other of the subsidized bands which infested the country. Yet even all this questionable activity merely served to smear a Bulgarian veneer over a race of mixed Slav origin which is devoid of any defined sense of nationality, and which is ready to become Serbian or Bulgarian in accordance with the direction of the political wind.

It is, however, unfortunate for the Bulgarianophiles that there should exist a fundamental difference between their own advertisement of Bulgarian aims and the declarations of the accredited representatives of the Bulgarian nation. The former seek to persuade us that Central Macedonia (with Greek Kavalla) and the Dobruja are the be-all and end-all of Tartar-Mongol ambition. But the Bulgarians, themselves, accord a much wider interpretation to the phrase "National Unity." Just as "Pan-Germanism" seeks not merely the union of all the Germans, but aims at the subjugation of alien races to the German purpose, so the Bulgarian thirst after "National Unity" is unlimited and automatically extends to any districts which it appears possible to annex at any given time. It is an elastic idea, capable of enormous expansion at the instigation of territorial rapacity and, it may be hoped, equally capable of enormous contraction as the result of political evolution.

Let us follow it through some of its tortuous phases. When Bulgaria made her alliance with Serbia in 1911, her thoughts of conquest were limited to a part of Central Macedonia. She recognized the Serbian claims to the famous "contested zone" to such an extent that she expressed her readiness to cede all the territory to the north of a line running roughly from Kriva Palanka to Ochrida, at the bidding of the Russian Tsar. She made no mention of desired acquisitions in Thrace. Yet the moment Turkey was routed in Thrace, she feasted her eyes on Constantinople, in both of which districts the Bulgarian population could be counted on the fingers of the hand—and forced Greece and Serbia to continue the first Balkan War, after the general object of the alliance had been attained, in an unsuccessful attempt to satisfy her individual and new-born ambition. Though she had conceded to admit that Serbia had presented to sovereignty over Uskub, Dr. Danoff put in a demand for Dibra at the London conference. And now that Serbia has been temporarily erased from the map, she has suddenly "discovered" that Eastern Serbia—including the Norava Valley, Nish, Vranje, and Leshkovatz—has always been a purely Bulgarian province! It requires considerable audacity, of course, to create such a widespread irredentism on the spur of the moment; but in this case the lust for expansion is assisted by the desire, many times recently reiterated by Dr. Radslavoff, "to keep in touch with Austria-Hungary through the Morava Valley." It serves, therefore, both to illustrate the elastic character of Bulgarian "Na-

tional Unity," and to provide a further indication of the solidarity of Bulgarian and Austro-German interests, and thus flatly contradicts the pro-Bulgarian assertion that the real ambition is "to achieve unity with real freedom, rather than unity as a German gangway."

As a matter of fact, the "Rights of Nationalities" exercises very little influence upon the aspirations of Bulgaria. Her policy is to establish a Bulgarian hegemony in the Balkans and play a prominent role in Middle-Europe. Where Greeks and Serbians dare to stand in the way, they are to be annihilated, and the question is pursued with a single-mindedness that is entirely beyond the scope of the western mentality. While it was still essential that the Entente Powers should be lulled into a false sense of security, one of the Bulgarian bluffs experts in England spoke thus to the Weekly Dispatch: "Look upon us as mercenaries. It is our duty to be mercenary. As a matter of fact we cannot think of humanity or civilization, or any of the other ethical inducements; it is our business to think of Bulgaria." And for this cause she made the Slav Exarchate an instrument of political propaganda; for this cause she joined the Balkan League; for this cause she precipitated the war of 1913; for this cause she allied herself with the Central Powers, and devoutly prays for the success of the German hordes oblivious to the obvious fact that the triumph of the Kaiser would place her, too, under the tutelage of Berlin.

Today, Bulgaria is looking into the future. Her military effort has been so successful that it has enlarged her territorial appetite far beyond the wildest dreams of a couple of years ago. Macedonia has become a mere incidental. In November, 1915, Dr. Radslavoff declared to the correspondent of a Berlin newspaper that a treaty between Bulgaria and the Central Powers relative to the partition of Serbia had been in existence for a long time (obviously, therefore, prior to the Russian ultimatum) and that Bulgaria would receive Eastern Serbia with Nish, and a great part of Macedonia. And on June 1 of this year he informed the Pester-Lloyd that "today we are neighbors of Austria-Hungary and must remain so." Again, a few weeks later in the Neue Freie Presse of June 24, we find him declaring that Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary are friends of long date. . . . "Our friendship has augmented during the war to become an alliance as solid as a rock, so that across the valley of the Morava we can shake hands as neighboring countries." King Ferdinand shares his premier's views on the desirability of maintaining contact with Austria (by means of the annexation of the Morava districts of Serbia). "Yesterday (June 17)," the Neue Freie Presse tells us, "in the course of the interview between the kings of Bavaria and Bulgaria, King Ludwig said 'a splendid importance awaits the river (Danube) which has its source in Bavaria and runs across Bavaria and by Bulgaria. I am persuaded that Your Majesty will protect this means of communication between your country and mine, and increase its value.'" And, adds the Viennese Journal, King Ferdinand found himself completely in accord with the wishes expressed by the King of Bavaria.

But strangely, or in this case, characteristically enough, it is above all the Social Democrats who show us how far the Bulgarians have traveled beyond the limits of their national unity," as understood by the British pro-Bulgars. They are up in arms against the application to their country of the Socialist cry of "peace without annexations." Dr. Sakaroff, one of the delegates to the Stockholm conference, declared to the Neue Freie Presse that "Bulgarian Social Democracy desired the closest relations, commercial and political, with the Central Powers, and a special modification for the Bulgars of the formula, 'Peace without annexations.'" And the Outro quoted him as saying that "Bulgaria ought to obtain at least a corridor, between Orshava (Hungary) and Lom Palanka (Bulgaria), which means that she must be given the district of Negotin (Serbia)." According to the same newspaper, the Socialist deputy, Yannouli, stated that "the formula of 'peace without annexations' must be corrected so far as Bulgaria is concerned," and the Socialist organ Kampania (Sofia) asked on April 27 "What conscientious statesmen could today accept the idea of restituting Macedonia, the Morava region and the Dobruja to the Serbs and Romanians?" Even M. Gueshoff, who is reputed to be the most moderate man in Bulgaria and is cited as the typical friend of the Entente, is one of the most inconsistent in the demand for the annexation of the Morava Valley, in order that Bulgaria may remain in close contact with her friend and ally, the Habsburg monarchy.

The plain fact is that, having been permitted by the Entente to seize the golden forelock of opportunity, the Bulgarians count infinitely more upon the possession of the Morava Valley, with its rich copper and other mineral deposits, than they do upon Macedonia; and since the Sofia Legislature resolved the question to their satisfaction by passing a simple resolution to the effect that Serbia had ceased to exist, they have proceeded, by means of massacre, plunder and usual religious and scholastic methods, to Bulgarianize the Morava Valley in like manner as they Bulgarianized Macedonia. They have even proceeded to rope the inhabitants into the Bulgarian Army and set the Serbs to fight their own kith and kin. "We are accused," said Dr. Radslavoff to the Neue Freie Presse (June 24), "of having recruited in the conquered territories. These territories are inhabited by Bulgars who have lived under foreign domination;" to which it need only be added that a parallel line of reasoning would justify the Germans in putting all the inhabitants of Belgium into field-gray uniforms.

It must be insisted that this is an entirely new development in the lust for expansion, for even the ultra-chauvinistic map of Bulgarian aspirations which was issued to the army in 1907, and which was not taken seriously in other circles, respected the northeastern sector of the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier, and, though it was extravagant enough to encroach upon Albania and stretch to the fortifications of Constantinople, put forward no pretension to the Morava Valley.

These indications should, in themselves, be sufficient to demonstrate that Bulgaria is not imbued with any immediate desire to make peace with the Entente. But when the Bulgars turn their attention to the larger issues of the present war, they look at the German war map; they read and believe the German communiques and regard those of Britain and her allies as fakes. The official Narodni Prava of April 28 devoted a long article to the "desperate efforts" of the British. Before General Haig there stands intact the rock of German might. Hundreds of thousands of casualties have only served to provoke the terrific exhaustion and defeat of the English. . . . The irreconcilable Lloyd George himself has been obliged to yield to the evidence of facts. . . . England has done all she can, but she has not succeeded. . . . Future humanity will remember, with joy, the terrible combats of Arras and Rethels, where the creation of a new world was decided, where the progress of the entire world was saved from the hegemony of the most thoroughly government, England." Dr. Radslavoff, to quote his own words, "From the beginning: welcomes unrestricted submarine war," being of opinion that British business instinct would yield to pressure if hit in the most vital point." And if further evidence that Bulgaria is not yet dissatisfied with her choice be required, let it be remembered that the war has prospered her exceedingly. Germany has financed her. Germany has purchased her produce at lucrative rates (the deposits of the savings banks reached record figures in 1916) and developed transport facilities. Comparatively enormous conquests have been made, much loot has been garnered into the national barns, and the inactivity of the Salonika expedition is regarded as a sign of inability, rather than indisposition.

For this reason the presence of these big concerns and the work they are doing is of national import, as on their labors may depend, in part the successful conclusion of the war. Some of these plants are of quite recent origin, while others, such as Cramps, the New York Shipbuilding Company, Harlan & Hollingsworth, are older and widely known. There are some, however, whose names would mean nothing to persons living 50 miles away. These plants, many of them small, seem to have sprung up in a night, but their apparent mushroom growth has not robbed them of the capacity for turning out work. There is, for instance, the Sun Shipbuilding Company, which formerly employed about 2000 men. Some time ago it abandoned all private work at the request of the Government and turned its whole attention to the construction of warships. The plant's capacity was enlarged. Some idea of the increase in this respect can be gained from the fact that at the time it began to take government work exclusively it had only 200 houses for the use of its employees. Soon after, however, it began the construction of 400 more.

This plant is confining its energies largely to a few designs of standard type, and in order to supply the necessary marine engines and auxiliaries for such standard types, it took over the Robert Wetherill & Co. engine plant, widely known for Corliss engines. This plant is a building 430 feet long and 120 feet wide, built of steel and concrete, equipped with the best of modern machinery.

Both the Cramps people, and the New York Shipbuilding Company recently have undertaken to increase their capacity by constructing additions. Both of these concerns have enlarged their output, and are "speeding up" work, day and night shifts being forced at high pressure.

Below the Sun plant at Chester is the Harlan & Hollingsworth concern at Wilmington, in whose yards six big ships are rising which will be used to carry food and troops to Europe. In this yard between 3000 and 4000 men are almost entirely engaged in work for the Government. Here, for instance, in cooperation with the Government and using the Government's experts' plans, the corporation is building engines for mine sweepers. Under conditions that are merely normal this plant has a capacity of 10 ships a year. Working as it is at present it expects to finish between now and January 1 six large vessels aggregating 34,000 tons, work on which was started only two months ago.

Two of the newer plants that will use 20 ways in building ships for the Government are now under construction. One is 23 miles above Philadelphia, near the town of Bristol. This is expected to be the greatest plant of its kind in the world. It is to be operated by the Chester Shipbuilding Company. The frontage on the river will be about two miles long and one mile wide. It was bought at a cost of \$1,200,000, which included as a nucleus of the larger concern the plant of the Standard Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company. Some idea of the possibilities of this concern may be gained by the statement recently made by an officer of the company that the property is large enough to provide for as many shipways as there are in the combined shipbuilding plants of the United States.

The other plant is under construction at Cornwells. This operation is in the hands of the Taylor Shipbuilding Company. When completed it will provide accommodations for the building of 10 vessels simultaneously. F. B. Hasselman, vice-president of the com-

The Minister of Agriculture has promised to the company a supply of the crude oil coming from the Comodoro Rivadavia district.

GERMAN VOTE SOCIALISTIC
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
Buenos Aires, Argentina—A company for the distillation of petroleum has been formed to operate the system invented by Maj. Maximo Venturino, a retired army officer. His new process was given a trial with successful results in the war arsenal a few weeks ago, and is now to be tried on a commercial scale.

The Minister of Agriculture has promised to the company a supply of the crude oil coming from the Comodoro Rivadavia district.

AMERICAN CLYDE ON DELAWARE

River Between Philadelphia and Wilmington Is to Have the Greatest Length and Volume of Shipbuilding Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—With the selection of a large tract of land just below this city, known as Hog Island, as one of three sites chosen by the Government for the erection of a shipbuilding plant, another gap has been filled in the long stretch of shore line between this city and Wilmington, which is devoted almost entirely to shipbuilding activities. When this plant, preparatory work on which already is under way, has been completed, the Delaware River between the two cities will have in operation the greatest length and volume of shipbuilding plants in the world. It was once Philadelphia's dream that the Delaware might some time be referred to as "the Clyde of America," and that hope has at last been realized.

A map of the river would show

plant after plant stretched out along its course, devoted entirely to the building of ships, and most of them at present engaged in government or semi-government work.

For this reason the presence of

these big concerns and the work they

are doing is of national import, as

on their labors may depend, in part

the successful conclusion of the war.

Some of these plants are of quite

recent origin, while others, such as

Cramps, the New York Shipbuilding

Company, Harlan & Hollingsworth,

are older and widely known. There

are some, however, whose names

would mean nothing to persons living

50 miles away. These plants, many

of them small, seem to have sprung

up in a night, but their apparent

mushroom growth has not robbed

them of the capacity for turning out

work. There is, for instance, the Sun

Shipbuilding Company, which formerly

employed about 2000 men. Some time

ago it abandoned all private work at

the request of the Government and

turned its whole attention to the con-

struction of warships. The plant's

capacity was enlarged. Some idea of

the increase in this respect can be

gained from the fact that at the time

it began to take government work ex-

clusively it had only 200 houses for

the use of its employees. Soon after,

however, it began the construction of

400 more.

This plant is confining its energies

largely to a few designs of standard

type, and in order to supply the ne-

cessary marine engines and auxiliaries

for such standard types, it took over

the Robert Wetherill & Co. engine

plant, widely known for Corliss en-

gines. This plant is a building 430

feet long and 120 feet wide, built of

steel and concrete, equipped with the

best of modern machinery.

Both the Cramps people, and the

New York Shipbuilding Company re-

cently have undertaken to increase

their capacity by constructing addi-

tions. Both of these concerns have

enlarged their output, and are "speed-

ing up" work, day and night shifts

being forced at high pressure.

Below the Sun plant at Chester is

the Harlan & Hollingsworth concern

at Wilmington, in whose yards six

big ships are rising which will be

used to carry food and troops to

Europe. In this yard between 3000

and 4000 men are almost entirely em-

ployed in work for the Government.

Here, for instance, in cooperation

with the Government and using the

Government's experts' plans, the cor-

poration is building engines for mine

sweepers. Under conditions that are

merely normal this plant has a capac-

AIRCRAFT TESTS MADE IN BRITAIN

Advisory Committee's Inquiry
Into Aeronautical Problems
Results in Many Improvements
in Aircraft Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The recently published report of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, of which Lord Rayleigh is president, states that its experimental investigations into the many problems affecting the development of aircraft have been continued and extended during the past year.

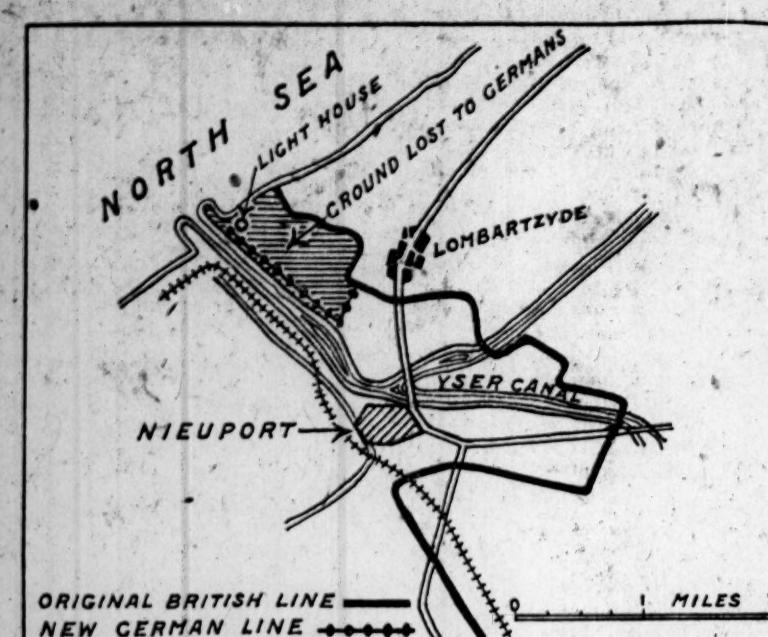
Many changes and developments in the design and construction of aircraft have taken place, says the report, as the result of the continued and varied experience gained from their use in warfare under modern conditions. An increasing number of special problems is thus constantly presented for investigation, and these have very closely occupied throughout the year the attention of the staffs engaged in experimental work both at the National Physical Laboratory and at the Royal Aircraft Factory. In addition to aerodynamical research, much attention has been given to questions relating to engines, materials of construction, strength of construction and design, instruments and accessories, as well as to methods of attack from aircraft and other matters.

With regard to aerodynamics, the experiments have been of very varied character, and have included tests of models of probably all types of aircraft at present employed. A large part of the work has arisen from specific inquiries proceeding from the service departments, but progress has been made with some investigations of a more general character. Experiments have been carried out relative to the resistance of airship shapes, and further observations in the distribution of pressure in such cases have been made. The investigation into the stability of the aeroplane has also been continued. A number of special cases have been examined, and results of importance have been reached. The theory of airship stability has also been investigated. Research into the nature of the flow of fluids round obstacles has been continued. Investigations relating to aircrews have been carried out, with a view to increasing the accuracy of prediction of performance, and thus facilitating the design of aircrews for special purposes. Tests on screws to be used as windmills for the production of power have also been made. The work has included a complete series of tests on more than one complete aeroplane model. The information thus derived is of considerable importance for practical purposes in aeroplane design.

Questions relating to strength of construction, the report continues, have been investigated, and some general conclusions have been reached tending to simplification of strength calculations. The basis to be adopted in design to secure adequate strength in high speed machines, with the power of rapid maneuvering essential in aerial fighting, is a matter demanding the most careful consideration. To secure the highest possible speed it is necessary to keep down the weight to a minimum, and the best compromise between these two opposed conditions does not admit of precise determination. This question has received attention, and the manner in which strength varies with increase of dimensions has also been made the subject of investigation. Cases in which vibration has been set up have been examined, and calculations relating to the strength of the body structures have been made.

The report then goes on to say that results of special interest have been achieved during the past year from investigations relating to light alloys and it is hoped that the best conditions in manufacture for the development of such alloys will be secured. A light alloys subcommittee has been formed to help in coordinating the work and investigation in this direction. It has already carried out experimental work and the information is to be placed at the disposal of manufacturers. Investigations have been made with regard to airship and aeroplane fabrics, and much attention has been given to materials used as dopes, varnishes, etc. An increase in the staff has enabled a more rapid advance to be made in testing models of seaplane floats in the William Froude National Tank. Methods have been improved and new apparatus designed by which additional measurements can be obtained and further information secured relative to special conditions which may arise.

A large number of special questions have been referred to the committee for advice or investigation. The experiments relating to bombs have been continued, and valuable communications relative to the flight of bombs have been received from the air department of the Admiralty and from the Central Flying School. Questions relating to the attack of aircraft from aircraft have been examined. Problems in connection with the aeroplane compass have been further considered. Other instruments and apparatus for use on aircraft have been investigated. As previously, a number of inquiries have been received from the Board of Invention and Research and the Munitions Inventions Department, and investigations have been carried out at their request at the National Physical Laboratory and at the Royal Aircraft Factory. A number of communications have been received during the year relating to experimental work carried out by the R. N. A. S. and by the testing squadrons of the Royal Flying Corps. Many of these have been of great interest and value, and of much assistance in the application of the results obtained.



Map illustrates account of a German attack in the neighborhood of Lombartzyde

from the model experiments and in the estimation of aeroplane performance.

Much research has been made into various methods for improving the output and the reliability of aeroplane engines. A large number of radiators of various types have been tested, and an efficient type has been standardized. Great progress has been made in the development of the air-cooled engine. Work has been done on the compensation of carburetors for variation of air density, and a device for improving the performance of engines at great heights has been tested on several engines. The measurement of the resistance of aeroplanes in flight has been continued with the object of confirming the model experiments, and an instrument for measuring the resistance directly has been developed. Measurements have also been made of the disturbance of the air behind a propeller to obtain data which are required in the design of new machines. The behavior of various types of magnetic compass in an aeroplane in flight has been investigated. Two new types of bombsights have been developed, and are now being tested. The improvement of the standard aeroplane instruments has been continued, and a number of special instruments have been devised for use in connection with full scale experiments on aeroplanes. The means of communication between pilot and observer have been improved.

REPORT ON GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The Federation of the Parents of Pupils at Lycées and Colleges has sent its reply to the questions of the nonparliamentary commission appointed to inquire into the necessary improvements in the secondary education of girls. Of the 25 associations of parents, only eight have discussed the questions, the others having either disbanded or not considering themselves qualified to express an opinion. The conclusions forwarded to the commission are not supported by the Carnot Lycée, neither do they tally with those arrived at at the Bordeaux conference and drawn up by M. Duguit, professor of law.

The principal points of the demands of the eight associations on which they seem to be agreed are the development of physical education in girls' schools and colleges; the adoption of fewer subjects which should be taught more thoroughly, an increase in the number of years spent at school, and a reduction in the length of the summer holidays. They do not desire the same education for girls and boys, nor a mixed education; in fact the demand is that the feminine character of the girls' education shall be emphasized in order that they may be fitted for a home and practical life.

Finally, the organization of serious preparation for the baccalaureate, at any rate in the more important educational establishments, is proposed, with no special baccalaureate or any equivalent to a diploma for the benefit of girls.

FOOD CONTROLLER ENFORCES PLANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Under the order-in council putting in force the baconless and beefless days in Canada, heavy penalties are to be imposed on those who commit breaches of the Food Controller's regulations.

As to the regulation dealing with the use of wheat for the distillation or manufacture of alcohol, any person violating the provisions is liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding \$5000. The only persons permitted to use the cereal in this manner are those who are manufacturing alcohol for munitions purposes, and even these have to obtain a license from the Food Controller.

NAMES OF MAXIMALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The Novoie Vremya publishes the real names of the principal maximalist members of the Soviet. It is generally known that Lenin's true name is Oulianov; the others are as follows:

Russian pseudonyms Real names
Steklov Nahamkis
Zinoviev Apelbaum
Trotzki Broustow
Kamenef Rosenfeld
Souhanof Himmer
Goref Goldman
Machkovski Goldenberg
Larine Lourie
etc.

heavily and of which some got away across the Yser, over 60 per cent of prisoners could not have been made. The reason for this heavy attack on this small piece of front is that the Germans are considerably concerned for their position on the Belgian coast, and the position as held by the British formed a bridge-head and starting point for an offensive. The result of the action is therefore that on that portion of the front the British have now the Yser as an obstacle, all the bridges being destroyed, to be crossed before advancing to the offensive, as all enemy efforts to prolong his gains inland failed he is in the not very enviable position of having the North Sea on his right and the British on his left.

SIR R. BORDEN AND THE QUEBEC PARTY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—On the orders of the day in the House of Commons, recently the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, made the following statement: "My attention," he said, "has been drawn to the statement that the Nationalist Party of the Province of Quebec is about to put candidates in the field on its own behalf against Liberal and Conservative candidates, and I am told the suggestion is being made that there is some connection between the Nationalist Party of the Province of Quebec and my Government or the friends of my Government in regard to this campaign of the Nationalist Party. The suggestion is also made that because the friends of the present Government and the Nationalist Party both opposed Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the election of 1911 there is now some connection or collusion and that my supporters and friends are in fact encouraging the Nationalist Party of Quebec in the course which they are adopting."

"I desire to make a most emphatic, unreserved and comprehensive denial of this statement. There is not and never will be any connection or collusion whatever between my friends and supporters and those of the Nationalist Party of Quebec."

"I regard the attitude of the Nationalist Party of Quebec in this war as unprincipled, and I consider that it is the first duty of myself and my friends to assist in defeating that party and to prevent it, so far as we are able, from being in a position to exercise any political power in Canada."

PRAISE CONSCRIPTED MEN IN CINCINNATI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Members of local draft boards which deal with prospective conscripted men in German districts in Cincinnati have made public statements in which they speak in praise of the patriotism being shown by German-American youths. Especially notable is the high average of men accepted as physically fit for service.

Exemption claims are not noticeably more numerous in the German wards. Cincinnati's percentage, apparently, shows that about one man out of five "called" will be finally drafted. Three out of four are proving physically acceptable, while nearly two out of three are claiming exemptions.

ALLEGED ROYAL SON PUT UNDER ARREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Prince Rahm Singh, whose American name is William Derrick, and who says he is the son of Raja Singh, of India, has been arrested here on the charge of having failed to register for the draft army. He was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Alexander Blair, of Henderson, Ky., who asserts that Derrick or Singh in a lecture delivered in that city recently asserted he was 30 years old. In his examining trial before United States Commissioner Craft Derrick said he is 32 years old. His case was set for Aug. 20 to give the authorities time to examine certain references he gave and his bond was fixed at \$500. He was unable to furnish it and was sent to jail.

A writer described it as "methodical series of parallel bombardments carried on with the utmost precision of concentration." Finally the bombardment was directed on all three lines simultaneously. First line, support, and canal banks, concluding with concentrated fire on the first positions. The German marines then attacked, the defenders' defenses and machine guns having been completely destroyed. Even then, those who remained of the sixtieth and Northampton, and they had lost very heavily, put up a splendid fight, outnumbered, out-gunned and out-flanked as they were. Never was a more valiant fight than was put up by the sadly depleted defenders. The Northamptonshire Regiment and the King's Royal Rifles added imperishable luster to their annals, but against such overwhelming odds there could be but one result. The remains of two platoons, forming the largest body which maintained touch, were surrounded and fought until the last man fell. Bombers and a Flammenwerfer party made for the tunnel wherein the headquarters of the King's Royal Rifles lay, and the last scene here was the spectacle of six officers, back to back, using their revolvers with a cool deliberation for which the language of admiration can find no fitting words.

Referring to this, The Times correspondent writes:

"Fighting all the way, a number of the men were pressed back to the river bank, where such of them as could swim dived in and swam across. But there were those who could not swim, and to try to succor them a soldier performed a magnificent act of heroism. With bullets hissing around him, he plunged into the Yser, brasted across to the opposite bank, ran off, promptly returned with a rope, one end of which he secured, then took to the water again and carried the loose end across, thus establishing the means of escape for the non-swimmers, many of whom got away in consequence."

It is therefore clear that out of a garrison which was perhaps 1800, perhaps not many more than the number of prisoners claimed, which admittedly from both sides' accounts lost very

LETTERS FROM SALONIKA FRONT

Officer in British Army Describes
Journey From France to
Macedonia, and Brief Stay at
the Allied Base There

The following extracts are taken from some interesting letters written by a South African officer serving with the British forces in Macedonia, the letters being placed at the disposal of the European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

I

Salonika Army, March, 1917.

The last letter I wrote to you was from a delightful little village outside Abberville, Mareull Coubert by name. The chateau on the slopes of a beautiful wooded hill overlooking the valley of the Somme, with its many streams and wooded islands, and Abberville in the distance. It was a charming old place, beautiful grounds, walled gardens and avenues. It was the home of the well-known French mechanical engineer Mallot. Here we stayed until we entrained for Marseilles. You can imagine what an interesting journey it was. Passing out of the Valley of the Somme, we came to the Valley of the Acre, and in succession the Marne, Seine, Yonne, Saône, and Rhône, passing through the cities and towns of Tonna, Montreuil, Macon, Dijon, Pierlotte and Lyons. We passed through the suburbs of Paris and traveled along the beautiful Seine, which had a very busy appearance. As we got further south, the country changed considerably, and south of Lyon we caught glimpses of wild countries and then my first view of the Alps, towering up in the distance with their beautiful white capped peaks; all round were the brown hills covered with the picturesque olive trees.

We embarked at once on reaching Marseilles, which is a beautiful city, built among high wooded hills and beautiful, irregular coast, the train passing along the coast for some miles before reaching the docks. . . . On the evening of the third day we moved out of the harbor, passing almost within stone's throw of Isle de Monte Cristo, the famous Chateau d'If, on a rocky cliff of the island . . . along the coast of Nice, San Remo and Monte Carlo, and the Italian coast, well in the Gulf of Genoa, for you must understand that we were going out of our way on account of submarines, and so had an unique opportunity of seeing wonderful sights, and so close to land that we could see people moving on shore. I shall never forget it. Beautiful rocky coast, with high cliffs rising straight from the sea, the breakers rolling and breaking in white spray over the rocks below; above, the green slopes right to the edge of the cliff. Sometimes we saw high caverns in which the water rushed in and back, leaving cascades of white for some time afterwards. High upon the sloping hills or perched on a precipice could be seen small villages of white houses and red-tiled roofs. The valleys between, where huge trees marked its slopes down to the water's edge, were bridged near the coast by white-arched aqueducts and viaducts, the arches very close together. In the background beyond the blue hills towering up in the sky; the White Alps, some of the peaks lost in the clouds.

. . . Of course by this time we knew that we were bound for Salonika. We passed up the gulf of the same name, passing the picturesque Greek fishing boats. By this time our two torpedo boat escorts had left us; we had one on either side of the boat during the voyage. The coast of Greece, or rather Macedonia, was very rocky and mountainous. We had a wonderful view of Mt. Olympus. We came into the harbor just after breakfast. There were many warships of many types and sizes, and nearly every nationality represented. We came alongside the quay, which runs the whole length of the front. There were hundreds of Greek fishing boats lined up close together, making a veritable forest of masts and rigging. Greeks and Turks were in rags lounging about the warehouses.

We landed almost immediately and marched about four miles away from the town to the foot of some hills over-

looking a deep ravine. Here we stayed about two weeks. I went into town about four times, so saw nearly everything worth seeing. Never have I seen so many nations represented in different uniforms; there were French Singalese, Moroccans, Spaniards from Algeria, Annamites from Indo China, British Indians, Serbs, Turks, Greeks, French soldiers and sailors, Russians, Italians and English, all in their various uniforms. Imagine a huge cafe with officers representing all these nations. You see many strange sights. The streets are stone cobbled, and frightfully muddy; most of the buildings old and dirty, but there are, nevertheless, some very fine shops. The Turkish work is very beautiful. I saw some needlework from a Sultan's palace, wonderfully worked. The bazaar with the open stalls has all native dealers, and they generally demand high prices. The din and cry is peculiar to the East, unlike anything ever seen in European places. A small donkey, laden with goods, is pulled by them. Turkish women with the teahaniq drawn down over their faces and dressed in black. I went to the suburbs by train. The buildings are quite good. It is the residential part of the Greeks. They look comfortable, but not so interesting as the old Turkish buildings. The white minarets, rise up above all the other buildings in the old city, and from the sea it looks very Turkish or eastern. You see men who look for all the world like a band of brigands. The turbanned money lender, with a long white beard seated on the raised floor of his open stall. He calls or rather beckons to you and extorts money of all kinds, in notes and coins. The prices asked for it are exorbitant, but they are easily brought down—you always have to bargain with them.

POLITICAL DEADLOCK IN NEWFOUNDLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—A somewhat extraordinary state of affairs exists in the political world here. At the regular session of the Legislature which closed on Aug. 8 a bill for raising war revenue by a tax on business profits was passed by the Legislature and thrown out by the Council or Upper House. The bill sought to impose a tax of 20 per cent on all profits made by business men during the current year, while the council took the stand that an allowance of 6 per cent for capital invested should be made.

The action of the council in throwing out the bill has been much criticized and in consequence of its action an extraordinary session of the Legislature is being held to reconsider the bill. It is not thought that the council will persist in its action, for the Government would then go to the country on the question of the abolition of the Newfoundland Upper House.

KENTUCKY PUSHES HONEY INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Farmers of Warren County, Kentucky, have been called to meet on Sept. 5 to consider plans for forming a bee culture association to promote the business in that county. It is proposed to have every member of the association plant two acres of sweet clover and erect hives. The association will be planned after that in Pendleton County, where the members of the association produce honey valued at \$500,000 annually. Pendleton County was unusually poor agriculturally and the bee industry has been developed on a large scale.

MIAMI CONSERVANCY LAW IS UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The Miami conservancy law, passed to make possible extensive flood prevention work, following the floods in Ohio in 1913, is upheld by the United States District Court here by Judges Warrington, Hollister and Cochran. The court held that the objections to the law in respect to it being contrary to the federal Constitution, are not valid.

METAL PRICES REVIVE MINING

High Returns Stimulate Prospecting in Nevada—Neglected Mines Are Being Worked, and Active Ones Pay Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

TONOPAH, Nev.—War prices for metals and the natural revival of the mining industry have not only greatly increased the prosperity of well established camps, but have awakened many famous old districts forced to close down 20 to 40 years ago because of the margin of profitable operation. The high returns have also stimulated prospecting, so that much new territory, both in existing mining centers and in hitherto undeveloped regions has been added to the producing fields.

Silver, lead, zinc, copper, command good figures now, and districts containing these minerals show much growth. The processes of treating ore have become more efficient, and more miners own their own mills than before the war started. The new processes and the war prices have enabled a great many mines to utilize low grade ore in cast-aside "dumps," where it had been lying for years.

Among the old districts which the rise in silver has awakened are the Comstock, where workings not used for two score years are becoming active; Eureka, Hornsilver and El Dorado canyon.

Tonopah, where two-thirds of the output is silver, is making great forward strides. The value of its production has been increased by 50 per cent by the silver rise. Manhattan, one of the famous camps of the State, has advanced, not so much because of the war conditions, as because of recent important discoveries of gold. Goldfield, also, where gold predominates, has not been affected by the metal markets of war times, but while the district has not had improvement equal to other places, development work now going on gives much encouragement.

ARGENTINA PAYING HIGH FOR BUTTER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina.—Butter in the local markets, like sugar, bread and meats,

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

on Midelkerke dump and on Bruges works. All machines returned safely.

Summary of Allied Advances

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The battle of Verdun has not yet ceased, and on the left bank of the Meuse the French troops have captured several important points, including the village of Regnive. On the right bank the French have occupied Samogneux and carried a system of fortified trenches which links this place up with Hill 344.

The official report from the War Office announcing the successes says that all German counterattacks have been repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday reads:

Russo-Galician front: In the direction of Riga the enemy troops trained their artillery fire against our trenches west of the Riga-Milau Road.

Romanian front: The enemy forces yesterday made persistent attacks in the direction of Ocna and Oncesti. In the morning the enemy troops attacked the Romanians in the region of the River Sianic. Towards evening the enemy forces, after a stubborn and uninterrupted battle, succeeded in occupying a portion of the Rumanian trenches, pushing back the Rumanian troops to the southwestern outskirts of Ocna. In the morning the enemy troops also made a stubborn attack in the region of Grazestchi and the factory at Stakeriere. In the course of the day they forced their way into the factory. An engagement is in progress.

In the direction of Kakhani yesterday morning, the Germans, after artillery preparation, undertook an offensive on both sides of the Fokshani-Aud Railway. By midday they succeeded in occupying our first line trenches west of the railway. But a counterattack drove them out, and the position was restored. East of the railway the Romanians, under strong enemy pressure, were compelled to retreat to the southern approaches of the village of Maraschi.

Caucasian front: In the direction of Kharput the Turks on Saturday undertook an offensive against Mt. Merdaun. Toward evening after stubborn attacks, they succeeded in occupying a portion of our trenches. At dawn the following day a counterattack drove them out, and the position was restored.

In the region south of Pelsm-Balmer our troops advanced and occupied a series of villages on the Agred-Mt. Limos-Vagajik-Memban front. In the direction of Pejdjoun our scouts, advancing toward Lake Kerbar, captured prisoners and arms.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday reads:

More than 10,000 prisoners had been taken by the Italians in their new offensive on the Isonzo up to Tuesday evening. The great battle continues without interruption.

The War Office statement says the Austrian line is beginning to bend and give way at various points. The Italians, supported by floating and fixed batteries, are marching toward success which is becoming delineated in spite of undiminished enemy resistance.

Enemy defenders between Corite and Selo, near the strongly fortified Starilokva position, have been captured by the Italians.

Italian troops and leaders anticipate a favorable conclusion of the battle.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday admits that the Austrian front has been slightly driven in south of Auzza and east of Canale and on the Barro at a cost of thousands of men. A local Italian success was obtained by the capture of Selo. The capture of 5600 Italian prisoners and 50 machine guns is claimed.

AGREEMENT MADE WITH RAILWAYMEN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The railway strike was averted last night following negotiations between the president of the Board of Trade and the executive committee of the union concerned. The understanding was embodied in a letter by Sir Albert Stanley to Mr. Fred Bromley to the effect that railwaymen could raise the question of a shorter working day within one month from the cessation of hostilities, while the railways were still under Government control and when the request would have the immediate and sympathetic consideration of the Government.

Sir Albert also promised to use his good offices to secure that the railway executive committee would discuss with the men's representatives at the earliest moment, if possible this week, questions of increased remuneration owing to war conditions and a reduction of hours to the lowest possible minimum, consistent with the demands put upon the railways.

MANY GERMAN IRON CROSSES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Deputy Marquard of the German Reichstag recently proposed that a more extensive distribution of iron crosses be made. Emperor William has caused to be published the fact that 2,250,000 crosses of the second class had been distributed up to June 1.

The official statement issued on Tuesday night reads:

Early on Tuesday morning we attacked the line of German trenches which skirts Lens to the west and northwest and captured the enemy positions on a front of 2000 yards.

Heavy fighting has taken place, and still continues.

At midday two strong counterattacks northwest of Lens were beaten off by our troops, and a third counterattack south of the town was broken up by our artillery.

We have captured a number of prisoners.

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LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The railway strike was averted last night following negotiations between the president of the Board of Trade and the executive committee of the union concerned. The understanding was embodied in a letter by Sir Albert Stanley to Mr. Fred Bromley to the effect that railwaymen could raise the question of a shorter working day within one month from the cessation of hostilities, while the railways were still under Government control and when the request would have the immediate and sympathetic consideration of the Government.

Sir Albert also promised to use his good offices to secure that the railway executive committee would discuss with the men's representatives at the earliest moment, if possible this week, questions of increased remuneration owing to war conditions and a reduction of hours to the lowest possible minimum, consistent with the demands put upon the railways.

MANY GERMAN IRON CROSSES

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Deputy Marquard of the German Reichstag recently proposed that a more extensive distribution of iron crosses be made. Emperor William has caused to be published the fact that 2,250,000 crosses of the second class had been distributed up to June 1.

The official statement issued on Tuesday night reads:

Early on Tuesday morning we attacked the line of German trenches which skirts Lens to the west and northwest and captured the enemy positions on a front of 2000 yards.

LABOR PARTY'S VOTE ANALYZED

(Continued from page one)

Socialist Party. Mr. Gompers, it is understood, has always attached importance to the doings of the General Confederation, and its attitude is also likely to carry much weight with the French Government. The latter have always been strongly opposed to the Stockholm conference, and it is to them that many people attribute Mr. Lloyd George's change regarding Stockholm, which was one of the factors in the recent crisis.

Mr. Henderson's speech at the conference was in support of a motion of recommendation by the Labor Party executive committee that the conference should declare that it remains of the same opinion as on Aug. 10, and should make representations to the Government regarding its refusal of passports. Continuing his speech, Mr. Henderson dealt with the further charge that the crucial fact regarding the Russian Government had been withheld by him from the previous conference.

Regarding this, he declared categorically that the document which the Prime Minister said he should have quoted was put into his hand on that platform by a Government messenger, just as the delegates were leaving for their separate conferences, and when he had finished his speech. So fair and balanced was his speech that a member of the Government told him it was not apparent on which side he was. The telegram referred to in the letter to the press declared that the Russian Provisional Government regarded the conference as a party conference and would not be bound by its decisions.

What, then, was withheld from the conference? The resolution only accepted the Stockholm invitation on condition that the conference was only consultative. Moreover, he told the conference, though his evidence was slight, that there had been a modification of the position of the Russian Government.

"Some sections of the press," Mr. Henderson continued, "were led to believe that I had a telegram from M. Kerensky on the day of the conference. No such telegram was received by me before or since the conference. M. Kerensky has been and today is in favor of British representation at the conference."

Responding to queries from delegates, Mr. Henderson said he did not read the message he received because when the conference resumed after lunch it had gone back to the Prime Minister from whom it came. He returned it with a letter intimating that he had already spoken and that he had referred to the modification in the Russian Government's position.

Several delegates interjected, "Why did not you give the contents?" to which Mr. Henderson replied, "I would have given anything to have been able to read that telegram. Men do not do what I have done for selfish ends. I call on the delegates to support me. I have been longer with trade unionism than with the Government. Had I cared to throw labor over, my position would have been different with the public and with the Government."

These remarks were received with prolonged cheers, but Mr. Henderson went on to advise the delegates not to allow the personal question to influence their votes. Although the refusal of passports placed them in a difficult position, the executive asked the delegates to remain loyal to the promoters of the Stockholm conference which was to be consultative and not mandatory. The Government's view might change. "The Prime Minister," he said, "was in favor of this conference once and might be again, and what was right for him in May ought not to be wrong for us in August."

After a reference to the challenge recklessly thrown at organized labor, Mr. Henderson forcibly opposed the proposal that the conference should demand the withdrawal of labor from the Government and this proposal was after discussion withdrawn.

This policy would be subversive of the national interest and prejudice the successful prosecution of the war. "We must not forget our ideals," Mr. Henderson said, "and leave the Government merely in a spirit of resentment or revenge. Labor may have had strong provocation to quarrel with the Government, but the prominent interest of the people and of democracy must not be lost to our prime but our exclusive concern."

"This is not the time," Mr. Henderson declared, "for conspicuous but ineffective heroics; we leave heroics for those who seek to thwart every move unacceptable to them by the threat of a general election which never comes off. If a general election comes off it will not be the result of national necessity, but of political opportunism. A mere threat is not a reason why we should depart from our decision at the last conference."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MOSCOW CONFERENCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—

M. Kerensky will preside at the opening of the State conference at Moscow on Aug. 25. Altogether, 1500 invitations have been issued, 186 going to representatives of towns and 132 to representatives of Zemstvos. M. Kerensky will read a statement and other statements on vital economic and political questions will also be read.

The ministers who are to be present will include the ministers of Finance, Agriculture, Posts and Telegraphs, Ways and Communications, Commerce and Industry and Interior.

FRENCH SOCIALIST DELEGATES NAMED

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The official statement issued on Tuesday night reads:

Early on Tuesday morning we attacked the line of German trenches which skirts Lens to the west and northwest and captured the enemy positions on a front of 2000 yards.

Heavy fighting has taken place, and still continues.

At midday two strong counterattacks northwest of Lens were beaten off by our troops, and a third counterattack south of the town was broken up by our artillery.

We have captured a number of prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French Socialist committee today selected delegates to attend the international Socialist conference in London on Aug. 27 and 28. The majority will be represented by Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, and MM. Brake, Renaud, Dubreuil, secretary of the committee, and Milhaud, professor at Geneva University. The minority will be represented by MM. Longuet, Minister of Pensions, and Verfeuil.

The Kienthal pacifists will have a representative in M. Loriot.

INCIDENTS AT CONFERENCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

Mr. Barnes Defends Action in Accepting War Cabinet Post

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

Apart from Mr. Henderson's speech at the labor conference the main incidents were speeches by Robert Smillie and George Barnes. It was Mr. Smillie who secured the withdrawal of an amendment calling upon labor to cease its connection with the Government. Although he regarded the dismissal of Mr. Henderson as an insult to labor and declared that in trade union circles any one who took his place would be called a "blackleg," he pointed out that the conference had no mandate to vote for the amendment.

Mr. Barnes spoke very vigorously in defense of his action and said his taking Mr. Henderson's place in the War Cabinet had been one of the most odious

duties ever imposed upon him during the whole course of his career and he did all he could to avoid the contingency in which that took place. He had even written to the Prime Minister in the early morning of Saturday appealing to him somehow or other to bridge over the difficulties he had with his colleagues and keep Mr. Henderson in his place.

In conclusion, Mr. Barnes dwelt on the necessity of labor remaining in the War Cabinet and hinted that the time might come when the question of leaving the Government might become acute and when it would become a question for each of them whether they were going to break the connection with those with whom they had spent all their lives.

The issue before the conference was clear and narrow, he said finally. The question was whether they could go to Stockholm with any confidence of securing a durable peace. He did not think they could and, therefore, he was opposed to the proposal. The announcement of the figures of the main vote created an extraordinary scene, the delegates standing up and waving their hats and handkerchiefs and cheering continually. It was some time before the excitement subsided.

RUSSIAN ARMY RULES STRICT

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)

PEACE NOT HELD POSSIBLE NOW

Prussianism Must First Be Crushed, Says United States Press—Pope's Plan Would Nullify Aim of the Allies

Peace talk now is generally held by the newspapers of the United States as useless, for they are agreed in the opinion that tranquillity cannot be restored until Prussianism is completely wiped out; and, furthermore, under Pope Benedict's plan there would be no compensation for Belgium or France for the great wrongs perpetrated on them. Excerpts from editorials are appended.

Sacramento Union

It would be folly for the Allies, who are growing stronger daily and who have back of them unlimited resources in men and money, to give to their enemies time to recuperate during a long and futile peace council from the exhaustion brought by the war. Both Germany and Austria are weary of the war. They realize that in a struggle of endurance they cannot hope to win. From the day the German legions were turned back at the Marne, the only hope of a Teutonic victory has rested in securing a termination of the war before the strength of the Germans failed. In a prolonged contest only one outcome is possible. The aim of the allied powers is to destroy the system of Prussian militarism... There is not a possibility that the proposals of the Vatican can be accepted in the form in which they were framed.

Bridgeport Post

Every day now the Central Powers grow weaker. Every day the influence of the United States is being felt to make the Entente Allies stronger.

Russia is still a weakened factor, but so long as she remains in the war, the Central Powers must maintain a great army on the eastern front. That German military authorities are recognizing this is evident from one recent statement which, warns the German people that only by a decision on the western front can Germany gain for which she strives.

In such situation, peace talk is useless. And we do not believe it will be of the slightest advantage because we have felt from the start of the war that a great issue was at stake, which would be settled once and for all, and that destiny would decree the very obstinacy upon the part of the opposing side which would, in the end, make the desired destruction more complete. That is the lesson of history.

Indianapolis News

Under this plan there would be no compensation for Belgium or France for the terrible loss inflicted on them by the German armies, and not even a restoration of stolen property. There would be no confession of wrong, and without confession we can not see how there can be absolution. Back of everything is the Hohenzollern despotism which, as the Outlook very truly says, "has practiced treachery as a national virtue and has unwaveringly despised and treated with contempt every nation that has believed in good faith." Is the Outlook far out of the way when it says that until the Hohenzollern power is "destroyed—not merely subdued, but utterly done away with—there can be no peace"? That, at any rate, is the first question to be answered.

Los Angeles Tribune

Pope Benedict's peace proposal, in that it affords a basis for the nations at war to meet and discuss peace terms, offers a hope for an adjustment of difficulties. If the Central Powers will agree to a general disarmament, to the establishment of international courts of arbitration and conciliation, and take such other steps as will provide guarantees for future peace, it is not wholly impossible that the numerous and perplexing questions affecting territory can be settled on the broad democratic principle that the people living within such territory have the inalienable right to determine their own political alignments as well as their own form of government.

The proposal of the Pope that there be a return to the status quo ante is not likely to prove acceptable to the Entente Allies. It was from the conditions prevailing prior to the war that the present conflict sprung. To return to old conditions not only would be regarded as a victory for the Central Powers, but it would carry no guarantee of future peace. Indeed, such a peace likely would prove only the forerunner of a future and possibly even bloodier war.

Peace without victory is possible, but there can be no permanent or enduring peace that does not change the conditions which produced the present war. Change there must be. Old conditions cannot be restored with safety.

Cedar Rapids Gazette

The United States will pay no attention to unofficial propositions for peace, and while there is profound respect for the office and person of Pope Benedict his suggestions offer no foundation for negotiations or even for counter proposals by Americans.

It is recognized that, as a neutral, he has the right which he is justified in, constraining as a duty, to seek to re-establish peace. At a former time the United States, as a neutral, put out tentative but ineffective suggestions in the same direction.

Unless the propositions were inspired by some belligerent they represent conditions that might be represented by all delegates at a peace convention, and are therefore unstable.

PRESIDENT SETS PRICES ON COAL

Statement Given Out at White House on Charges to Be Permitted at Bituminous Mines—Domestic Need—Munitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission's estimate of equitable prices for bituminous coal at the mines has been given out at the White House. President Wilson having issued a statement prescribing the scale of prices which is to prevail in the several coal producing districts.

The President named no agency to carry out the provisions of his order, but is expected to appoint soon a coal administrator, who will be given entire control of the coal industry. President H. A. Garfield of Williams College is mentioned as a possibility. Mr. Garfield now heads a committee named by the President to fix a Government price for wheat. His work will end before Sept. 1, when the wheat committee probably will be dissolved.

The prices named for run of mine coal in the large producing districts averages slightly more than \$2. In a few districts they are below that figure and in the western territory they are higher. Washington State is highest, with \$3.25.

The coal situation is regarded as most serious, not only from a munitions standpoint, but the problem of supplying the people of the United States the coming winter, both for domestic and industrial purposes, is considered one of the most vital if not the most vital the Nation has before it.

Besides, the Allies absolutely must have coal from this country to run the vast plants that are turning out ammunition.

The President in his statement notes that the scale which he has fixed is provisional only and is subject to reconsideration when the whole method of administering the fuel supplies of the country shall have been satisfactorily organized and put into operation.

"Subsequent measures," the statement continues, "will have as their object a fair and equitable control of the distribution of the supply and of the prices, not only at the mines but also in the hands of the middlemen and the retailers. The prices provisionally fixed here, are fixed by my authority, under the provisions of the recent act of Congress regarding administration of the food supply of the country, which also conferred upon the Executive control of the fuel supply. They are based upon the actual cost of production and are deemed to be not only fair and just, but liberal as well. Under them the industry should nowhere lack stimulation."

* * * WOODROW WILSON *

Note—Prices are on F. O. B. mine bases for tons of 2000 pounds.

	Run	Pre-	or	of	pared	screen-	ings
				mine			
Pennsylvania	2.00	2.25					1.75
Mid-Atlantic	2.00	2.25					1.75
West Virginia (New River)	1.90	2.25					1.75
Ohio (thick vein)	2.35	2.60					2.10
Kentucky	1.95	2.20					1.70
Alabama (big seam)	2.40	2.65					2.15
(Penn.) Jaeger & Coronado (Cahaba & Black Creek)	2.15	2.40					1.90
Tennessee (Eastern) (Jellico)	2.30	2.55					2.05
Indiana	1.95	2.20					1.70
Illinois	1.95	2.20					1.70
Arkansas	2.65	2.80					2.15
Iowa	2.70	2.95					2.45
Kansas	2.55	2.80					2.80
Missouri	2.70	2.95					2.45
Oklahoma	3.05	3.30					2.80
Texas	2.65	2.90					2.40
Colorado	2.45	2.70					2.20
New Mexico	2.40	2.55					2.45
Wyoming	2.50	2.75					2.15
Utah	2.60	2.85					2.45
Washington	2.25	3.50					2.15

The prices fixed are found to range from 20 to 35 per cent. under the maximum price of \$3 fixed by Government officials and operators at a conference held here more than a month ago. The \$3 price agreement, however, did not hold, as many operators refused to abide by it after Secretary Baker, as president of the Council of National Defense, repudiated it as too high.

The mission is headed by Viscount Ishii, ambassador extraordinary, with Vice-Admiral Takeshita and Major-General Sugano.

The mission will not begin its round of formal calls until Thursday, when the members will be received by Secretary Lansing, and the military and naval members will call on the secretaries of War and Navy. The President will entertain the mission at dinner at the White House Thursday and dinners will be given Friday by the secretaries of State, War and Navy. On a later day trips will be made to Annapolis and Mt. Vernon.

SMALL OPERATORS HIT HARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thousands of so-called wagon loaders, coal operators on a small scale but producing many thousands of carloads per month in the aggregate, will be wiped out by President Wilson's maximum prices, according to Chairman Peabody of the defense council's coal committee today. The industry, however, will be solidly behind the President in his effort to reduce prices to the average consumer, he said. A large part of the country's coal production already under contract will not be affected by the President's prices.

MINISTER PRESENTS PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Hans Sulzer, the new minister of Switzerland to the United States, called on Monday at the State Department to present his credentials, and Secretary Lansing later called on Dr. Sulzer at the legation. An arrangement was made for Dr. Sulzer to be formally presented to President Wilson, probably to the Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

scheduled to take place Thursday. Press dispatches from Washington announce that Secretary Wilson left that city on Tuesday for Birmingham. Should the strike order go into effect about 25,000 men will be involved.

Regulation Taken Up in Utah
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Owing to the dealers having again advanced the price of coal here, Governor Bamberg has intimated that he will call a special session of the Legislature to prevent another advance.

The calling of the special session of the Legislature, he said, would be for the purpose of including coal as a public utility, thereby causing the prices for the commodity to be regulated by the State Public Utilities Commission.

Coal is now selling in Salt Lake City at \$6.95 a ton, or \$1 more than in August last year.

Coal Situation in Navy

Secretary Daniels Says Million Tons Was Used Last Year
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Daniels said this morning, discussing the coal situation from the standpoint of the navy, that 1,000,000 tons was used by the department last year, at a mine cost of \$1.85, or \$2.85 delivered at Hampton Roads.

The coal operators this year, he said, set a price of \$2.95 at the mine, which would mean \$4.35 delivered. Even this price was not final, for added to it would be possible increases in wages and freight, so he refused to consider the position.

Incidentally, although the secretary did not comment on the matter, this was the price fixed by Secretary Lane in conference with the operators, which caused him to write the owners a letter later complimenting them for their patriotism.

"We do not know how much coal we shall need this year," Secretary Daniels said. "What is before the navy nobody knows. The price we are paying at present is \$1.85, which with a freight charge of \$1.50, makes our cost \$2.85."

AUSTRIA FAVERS POPE'S APPEAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vienna Reichspost publishes a communication from a "well-informed source" to the effect that the papal note is in absolute harmony with the aims of the monarchy and defining Austria's concrete proposals as evacuation of occupied territories and renunciation of all claims to indemnities on condition of compliance with the Pope's exhortations concerning gradual disarmament, establishment of international arbitration and full freedom of the seas, including all consequences deducible from the Pope's proposal concerning the latter, namely, disappearance of British naval bases at Gibraltar, Malta and near the Suez Canal and of the Italian occupation of Valona.

As to questions concerning Austro-Italian territories, the communication observes that Italy has no right to territory possessed by Austria for a century and that the autonomous population of southern Tyrol as well as the population of Istria, Dalmatia and the littoral are opposed to union with Italy.

NEW RUSSIAN DECREE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—Persons whose activities menace the internal security and military defense of the State may be arrested in virtue of a decree now issued investing the ministers of War and Interior jointly with this right. These ministers may order the departure of suspected persons within a fixed period and arrest them in the event of their refusal or of their voluntary return.

NEW SOUTHERN OCEAN LINE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Chile—The President of Colombia, who is now at Panama, is promoting a new steamship company whose vessels are to make direct voyages between Cuba and Valparaiso.

The prices fixed are found to range from 20 to 35 per cent. under the maximum price of \$3 fixed by Government officials and operators at a conference held here more than a month ago. The \$3 price agreement, however, did not hold, as many operators refused to abide by it after Secretary Baker, as president of the Council of National Defense, repudiated it as too high.

Tension in the South

Coal Production Normal and Miners' Strike Is Deferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Since the announcement from Washington that Secretary W. B. Wilson of the Department of Labor, would arrive in Birmingham this week to confer with the coal operators and the miners, the strike called for Aug. 20 has been postponed. Coal production is normal but the situation tense.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, J. R. Kennamer, president of United Mine Workers of America, District 20, said the strike was not called off, but merely suspended for the present time while waiting to see if Secretary Wilson can arrange any settlement with the coal operators. George B. McCormack, president of the Coal Operators' Association, in an interview reiterated the statement that the coal operators would not recognize the miners' union, nor would they meet. Secretary Wilson in joint conference with representatives of the operators' association say, however, that they will gladly meet Mr. Wilson in a separate conference and give him all of the information and assistance he may desire. Secretary Wilson has consented to a separate conference and the conferences are

FOOD SURVEY TO BEGIN AT ONCE

Nearly One Hundred Articles of Diet to Be Covered by Facts Gathered by United States Department of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The food administration, it is understood, will soon ask Congress for another appropriation with which to defray its running expenses and to finance the various projects that have been previously outlined as plans in the platform of food administration and conservation, and to facilitate the stimulation of production.

Mr. Hoover has conferred recently with members of Congress with regard to this subject, and it is thought that the funds will be forthcoming without the wrangles that have preceded past congressional action with regard to the passage of legislation relative to the food administration. This belief is due to the fact that, now, Mr. Hoover has been installed in office with the solid backing of the chief executive, members of Congress who in the past have opposed Mr. Hoover realize that all they can do is to accept the inevitable with good grace and furnish the funds needed for carrying on the work of the organization.

Information gathered by the department will be turned over to the food administration, which will base its operations largely on the statistics supplied. Monthly reports will be prepared on the supplies of the principal foods. The work will be carried on principally by the bureau of markets, the bureau of crop estimates, and the bureaus of chemistry and states relations service of the department. Estimates of the food and feed products on farms will be made for the whole country by the Bureau of Crop Estimates through 35,000 picked co-operators in the field.

Information regarding stocks in wholesale, jobbing, storing, manufacturing and other commercial establishments, including large retail houses, will be obtained by asking from each concern a statement of the exact amount of each of the various products held by it. The stocks on

hand in small retail shops will be estimated from information gained from a detailed survey of stocks in a number of representative districts. Stocks in the hands of all the consumers of the country will be estimated similarly from canvasses of a large number of representative families.

The nearly 100 items on which statistics will be gathered include grains and seeds, grain-food

G. A. R. LEADER FOR WAR ACTION

Commander-in-Chief in Address
Says Only Course for Country
Is to "Fight With All Its
Power in Holy Cause"

"Now that the die has been cast and the sword drawn in defense of the rights of man, there is only one course for this country to pursue, and that is to fight with all its power in this holy cause," declared Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh in an address today in Symphony Hall before the uniformed veterans of the Civil War who are attending the fifty-first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The occasion was the first business session of the encampment week at which annual reports of national officers and committees were made. At Thursday's business session the election of new officers is scheduled to be held.

In opening his address the commander-in-chief declared:

"It is with pleasure that I call the fifty-first national encampment to order in the great historic city of Boston. We come to the grand old Bay State where the first shot was fired at Lexington that led to self-government by the American people."

"We come as guests to the home of Adams, of Warren, and of Paul Revere of Revolutionary fame, and of John A. Andrew, the War Governor in the trying times of the Sixties. We come to the State whose sons shed the first blood in the struggle for independence and whose Sixth Regiment shed the first blood in the Civil War."

"The people of Massachusetts and of Boston welcome us with open arms, their hospitality has never been surpassed—their generosity is unbounded. We come to this cradle of liberty to again view Faneuil Hall, Old South Church, Boston Harbor and Bunker Hill, among the many other treasured scenes of the stirring days of 1776."

"The glad hand of Boston has been stretched out to every comrade from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. All who have responded to the invitation so cordially given will return to their homes with a deep sense of appreciation for the royal entertainment received from our patriotic brethren of this great New England city."

Bringing home the international situation, the speaker said: "The present year has been crowded with national and international questions of grave importance affecting the welfare of mankind. We have not entered this war through selfish motives. We do not look for any reward. We are fighting for the freedom of the world. We have unsheathed our sword in defense of our rights as a nation. We have drawn it in favor of the oppressed people of Europe who have appealed to us for help. In the war now confronting us, the men of the North and the men of the South will be found marching shoulder to shoulder in defense of humanity and of the rights of the American Union."

"Our flag, the oldest and most beautiful in the world, should have the love and respect of every true American. Of late it is being treated with greater reverence than in former years. Some people however, through ignorance or design desecrate its beautiful folds for ignoble purposes." The commander-in-chief particularly rebuked against the use of the flag in advertisements. Continuing he said: "Next to the flag, our national anthem 'The Star Spangled Banner' should be revered. While esteem of this hymn of the republic has been growing of late years, yet bands and orchestras at public meetings will sometimes thoughtlessly include it in a medley. Comrades of our order should always disown this violation of propriety and disregard of the official action of our national encampment, by remaining seated on such occasions."

The only matter of legislation that has been brought to my attention is a bill introduced in the national House of Representatives by Comrade Henry Z. Osborne, past senior vice-commander-in-chief, requiring every United States court to display our flag while the court is in session. This is a worthy measure and merits our commendation."

The commander-in-chief spoke in high commendation of the work of the various affiliated organizations. Reports made by Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief W. H. Wormstall, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief E. K. Russ, Surgeon-General William M. Hanna, Chaplain-in-Chief O. S. Reed, Adjutant-General H. H. Bengough, Quartermaster-General Col. D. R. Stowles, Custodian C. Henry Holcomb, Judge Advocate-General R. A. Parker, Inspector-General Charles H. Haskins, National Patriotic Instructor Uriah Seely, Chief of Staff W. M. Hahn and Senior Aid-de-Camp B. J. Coll.

During the day numerous delegates and their families visited Commonwealth Pier and the Charlestown Navy Yard.

At 8 o'clock tonight the great "campfire" of the week is to be held at Mechanics Building with Past Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman presiding. An elaborate program has been prepared for this occasion.

Orlando A. Somers of Kokomo, Ind., continues to be the chief candidate for the highest honor the Grand Army of the Republic can give its members, the office of commander-in-chief. The present commander-in-chief, William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, is not a candidate for reelection. Mr. Somers formerly was commander of the Department of Indiana.

Boris A. Bakhtemoff, the Russian Ambassador to the United States and a member of the Russian mission to this country, struck a sympathetic

note when he declared to the veterans at the "campfire" in Faneuil Hall last night that many years reading of the deeds of Washington, Lincoln and Grant has sown the seeds of liberty in the hearts of Russian boys and girls.

Other speakers at the "campfire" included Gen. Thomas R. Matthews of the State Department of the G. A. R., who opened the meeting; Past Department Commander John M. Woods, who presided; Gov. Samuel W. McCall, Corp. James Tanner, Commander-in-Chief Patterson, Major James M. Curley and Thomas S. Hopkins, past Judge Advocate General of the order, of Washington, D. C.

Naval Veterans Elect Officers

After participating in the G. A. R. parade Tuesday, the National Association of Naval Veterans, 1861-1865, held its annual election and chose Frederick E. Haskins of Brooklyn, N. Y., as commodore in command. Other selections were: Fleet captain, Isaac D. Baker of Salem; fleet commander and chief of staff, Loomis Schofield, New Canaan, Conn.; fleet lieutenant-commander, J. O. Estabrook, Washington, D. C.; fleet lieutenant, John Cooper, Philadelphia, Pa.; fleet chaplain, Alexander McWilliams, Detroit, Mich.; fleet surgeon, H. J. Brewer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; boatswain, David King, Everett; judge advocate, W. G. Verner, New York; historian, William H. Comstock, Denver, Colo.; and secretary and paymaster, Henry F. McCollum, New Haven, Conn.

Daughters of the G. A. R.

Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic, are meeting in annual session today at the Hotel Brunswick. The officers are: Commander-in-chief, Mrs. Julia A. Ellis, Chicago; adjutant-general, Mrs. Agnes M. Kreusinga, Chicago; quartermaster-general, Miss Augusta C. Grotheen, Detroit; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Mrs. Della A. Larsen; junior vice-commander-in-chief, Mrs. Bonnie L. Park; counselor-general, Mrs. Carrie Parke-Boggs; chaplain-general, Mrs. Sophie M. Green; chief of staff, Dr. Anna Ross Lapham; inspector-general, Mrs. Mamie Giroux; judge advocate-general, Capt. L. B. Copeland.

Daughters of Veterans

The national convention of the Daughters of Veterans convened in Paul Revere Hall this morning, the president, Mrs. Mertie W. Best presiding, assisted by her full staff of officers. The meeting was attended by about 200 delegates, the largest number that ever have been assembled at a national convention. The work of the ritual was exemplified by the Massachusetts department. The delegates were guests at luncheon of the P. T. P's Association.

Ladies of the G. A. R. Convene

Resolutions tendering to President Wilson the "cordial support and aid of our order" and the services of the order as a "body of loyal patriotic women to stand by you, our country and our flag," were passed by the Ladies of the G. A. R. meeting today in the Shawmut Congregational Church. They were first presented to the organization by the president, Mrs. Virginia C. McClure of Peoria, Ill., in her annual address given this morning. Other resolutions presented by her included one for the establishment of juvenile societies "for the education and elevation of the children of our land, to teach patriotism, love of country and of one flag only."

Resolutions introduced by the president and passed by the order were for placing a tablet on the Lincoln Highway in commemoration of the G. A. R.; the purchase of a Liberty bond and active work in the Red Cross and food conservation movements.

In answer to a request from the national body of the Woman's Relief Corps, Mrs. McClure appointed a committee of five to confer with committees from other patriotic organizations to formulate plans for united and concentrated work. The committee consists of Mrs. Catherine Ross of Illinois; Mrs. Laura McNeil, New Jersey; Mrs. Ella S. Jones, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Della P. Henry of Kansas, and Mrs. Cassie de L. Roche of Pennsylvania.

The convention will continue through tomorrow. A complimentary luncheon was served the delegates today in the church vestry.

Sons of Veterans

Sons of Veterans gathered at Ford Hall this morning for the opening business session of their thirty-sixth annual encampment. Soon after noon Major Curley arrived and in a brief address expressed the wish that the organization might pass a resolution in favor of no military exemptions for anyone excepting those unfit and those with dependents.

Commander-in-chief W. G. Church presided. Reports were given by Horace H. Hammer, national secretary, and James L. Rake, national treasurer. No other business was conducted during the forenoon and adjournment was taken until afternoon, when the election of officers was the program.

Army Nurses in Session

Ways of securing proper recognition of the army nurse in the memorial building at Washington occupied by the Red Cross were discussed by the national organization of army nurses meeting at the Hotel Westminster today. While the building was originally intended as a tribute to the army nurses it is the present intention to limit this tribute to a mere tablet. The army nurses object to this, said the national secretary, Mrs. Helen Brainard Cole of Sheboygan Falls, Wis., this morning. They are in favor of a room at least and may decide on sending a paid representative at Washington in an effort to secure one. Otherwise the meeting today was limited to the transaction of routine business.

CURTIS ANTIAD PLAN ADVANCED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Gives Third Reading to Resolution After Seven Amendments Are Made

A third reading was given the Curtis antiad resolution by a vote of 275 to 25 in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today, after seven amendments had been made. The most important of the amendments was that offered by Delegate Morton of Fall River which is intended to allow the State to fulfill its agreement to pay \$100,000 annually to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and \$60,000 annually to the Worcester Polytechnic Institute for four and five years more respectively.

An amendment, offered by Mr. Anderson of Newton, added a fifth section to the resolution, providing that if accepted by the people, the resolution shall take effect Oct. 1 following. The other changes were perfecting amendments.

The form in which the resolution took its third reading is the form as reported by the committee on form and phraseology. The convention rejected the recommendation of this committee that Article XVIII of the amendments to the constitution, be retained intact and that all additional provisions in the Curtis resolution be submitted as a separate amendment.

The convention rejected the proposal of Mr. George of Haverhill to separate the Curtis resolution into two parts and to broaden the anticseparatist features so as to prohibit public appropriations for any sectarian institution or purpose.

The convention also rejected the amendment, offered yesterday by Mr. Bartlett of Newburyport, to substitute the original Anderson anticseparatist amendment for the Curtis resolution: various amendments to exempt academies and other institutions from the operation of the resolution. Several proposed amendments were withdrawn.

The vote on a third reading of the Curtis resolution was taken by a roll-call, on motion of Mr. Cummings of Fall River.

The vote today is considered the decisive action on the Curtis resolution and on the general subject of restricting public appropriations to privately controlled institutions. There is another and final stage, at which the resolution is debatable but not amendable. It corresponds to the passage of legislative bills to be enacted and is regarded as a purely formal proceeding.

The nays were Messrs. Anderson of Brookline, Blackmunt of Quincy, Brattell of Arlington, Brown of Brockton, Cook of Northampton, Creed of Boston, Cummings of North Brookfield, Cummings of Fall River, Dean of Fall River, Donovan of Lawrence, Farnsworth of Leominster, George of Haverhill, Harrington of Fall River, Kelley of Rockland, Kelley of Boston, Kennebeck of Palmer, Linke of West Springfield, Lyman of Easthampton, Mansfield of Boston, McCaffrey of Boston, Moran of Fall River, Pillsbury of Wrentham, Thompson of Haverhill, Tillotson of Springfield and Winslow of Newton.

The Curtis resolution contains a proposed substitute for the present Article XVIII of the amendments to the existing Constitution. It will take effect only if accepted by a majority of those voting on the subject when it is submitted to the people.

As the Curtis resolution took its third reading today, following the seven amendments already noted, it read as follows:

ARTICLE XVIII

Sec. 1. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Sec. 2. All persons, aliens as well as citizens, shall be equally entitled to the enjoyment of public schools, and all money which may be appropriated by the State for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the city or town, in which the money is expended, and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the Commonwealth for any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, or for any religious or charitable or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents, either by or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town; and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Sec. 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries or asylums, or to the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Sec. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; and no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or any religious instruction against his will, or, if in minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Sec. 5. This amendment shall not take effect until October 1st next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the

progressive Party leader, denies that he has lost interest in the initiative and referendum proposition, as recent reports at the State House have alleged. Mr. Bird commends the Walker plan of initiative and referendum now pending in the Constitutional Convention and expresses a wish that it may become a part of the Constitution. The letter says in part:

"Do not claim that the initiative and referendum is a panacea for all of our political ills, but, in my judgment, it would be an effective club to be used, at times to buttress and strengthen representative government.

"My intense interest in the reform of the State government through the short ballot, through the complete elimination of commissions, as administrative bodies, through the abolition of that fifth wheel, the Governor's Council, in short through the strengthening of the arm of the Governor, so as to make him, in fact, a real rather than a sham executive, has in no degree lessened my interest in direct legislation as a supplement to, but not as a substitute for representative government.

(Continued from page one)

should be exempted from army duty. A number of farmers also have entered claims for exemption, but the board has decided that unless the person owns the farm and has capital actually invested in it he is not entitled to exemption.

Because of the large number of claims confronting it, the Lawrence board is to largely increase its working force and next week will work day and night in an effort to dispose of each case with the utmost expedition.

Exemption Agents Named

Governor Issues List of Those to Approach Doubtful Cases

With the approval of the War Department, Governor McCall has announced the names of agents whose duty it will be to appeal in behalf of the Government doubtful exemption cases from the jurisdiction of local exemption boards to the district boards, one agent being assigned each city in the State, and one for each division, which comprises a number of towns.

The list of appointees follows:

- 1—John A. Sullivan, Boston.
- 2—Brookline—Leo H. Leary.
- 3—Brockton—Edward F. Fredericks.
- 4—Canton—Henry H. Winslow.
- 5—Chelsea—Harry J. James.
- 6—Chicopee—Hermin Ritter.
- 7—Everett—James B. Brown.
- 8—Fall River—Frank A. Pease.
- 9—Fitchburg—Ralph W. Robbins.
- 10—Haverhill—Noses H. Dow.
- 11—Holyoke—Oscar O. Lamontagne.
- 12—Lawrence—John J. Murphy.
- 13—Lowell—Dennis J. Murphy.
- 14—Lynn—William F. Craig.
- 15—Malden—Frank M. Sawtell.
- 16—Medford—Jasper N. Johnson.
- 17—New Bedford—Charles N. Serpa.
- 18—Newton—George H. Fulster.
- 19—Pittsfield—John H. Nixon.
- 20—Quincy—John O. Quinn.
- 21—Salisbury—Robert W. Hill.
- 22—Somerville—John J. Higgins.
- 23—Springfield—Paul I. Lombard.
- 24—Taunton—Harold F. Hathaway.
- 25—Waltham—John L. Harvey.
- 26—Worcester—Raymond B. Fletcher.

The men named in the State division follow:

- 1—Hugh F. Drysdale, North Adams.
- 2—Frederick S. Delafield, Lenox.
- 3—Albert E. Clark, Pittsfield.
- 4—Lydia W. Smith, Greenfield.
- 5—Henry P. Fields, Northampton.
- 6—Joseph B. Ely, Westfield.
- 7—John Aldrich, Longmeadow.
- 8—Harry S. Ames, Orange.
- 9—David F. Dillon, Palmer.
- 10—John F. Wheelock, Southbridge.
- 11—Henry O. Smith, Leicester.
- 12—Stephen E. French, Athol.
- 13—Solon Wilder, Gardner.
- 14—Harry C. Bascom, Leominster.
- 15—Alfred E. McCleary, Maynard.
- 16—Walter H. Morse, Marlboro.
- 17—Frank W. Morrison, Uxbridge.
- 18—Christopher H. Rogers, Methuen.
- 19—John H. Nelson, Newburyport.
- 20—John W. Bailey, Ipswich.
- 21—Walter C. King, Haverhill.
- 22—Harry W. Stanley, Swampscott.
- 23—Andrew A. Cassassa, Revere.
- 24—Arthur W. Sims, Peabody.
- 25—James W. Grimes, Reading.
- 26—Theodore E. Wakeman.
- 27—Harold P. Johnson, Woburn.
- 28—Charles F. Dutch, Winchester.
- 29—Edmond C. Stone, Lexington.
- 30—Forest N. Adams, Natick.
- 31—George A. Sweetser, Wellesley.
- 32—Oscar A. Marden, Stoughton.
- 33—John H. Nelson, Plymouth.
- 34—Joseph O. Burdett, Hingham.
- 35—Charles H. Waterman, Scituate.
- 36—Charles C. Doten, Plymouth.
- 37—Ralph H. Marden, Attleboro.
- 38—Frank P. Keith, Easton.
- 39—James F. Kieran, Wareham.
- 40—Alfred Crocker, Barnstable.

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WAR TAX BILL IS DEFENDED

Finance Committee Draft Upheld by Senators Lodge and Weeks—Latter Replies to La Follette—Big Increase Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts today made a speech in which he defended the war tax bill as re drafted by the Senate Finance Committee, proceeding in the main along the line of argument made on Tuesday by his colleague, Senator Weeks. Senator Lodge asserted that the finance committee had arrived at the most equitable adjustment of taxation possible, and that the consumer was not placed in such a hard position as was indicated in speeches delivered in the Senate by Senators La Follette, Johnson and Hollis.

He declared that the main objection to the consumers' tax came from politicians and the big interests, and that the consumer was perfectly willing to bear his share of the burden of the war expense. He said that the tax on products of home consumption, which was so severely arraigned by senators supporting the minority report on the revenue bill, was not protested against by the consumer, and that in reality the extra taxes which the poor man would pay as a result of the war would be negligible. The Senator from Massachusetts called attention to the inadvisability of taxing too heavily the big interests which he declared are necessary to the welfare and the financial stability of the country.

In view of the necessity of taxing war profits in the future, Senator Lodge argued that to make the rate too high immediately, following the Government regulation of prices of many commodities, would disturb business, cut off profits and ruin sources of revenue. He predicted that war taxes would have to be increased very soon.

Replying to the speech of Senator La Follette, delivered yesterday, Senator Lodge indicated that wealth, as represented in war profits, must soon "answer the call for conscription as has the manhood of America for service on the fighting line." On the method of carrying out such taxation however, he said:

"We must protect our business and our credit, for the credit of the United States is the great pillar of the war; imperil your credit and you imperil the victory of the Allies. And if we don't win, it at the end we find ourselves just where we were in the summer of 1914, we will have to spend countless billions more preparing for the next war, which a distinguished German general has just announced we must be prepared for. No peace without complete victory for America and her allies is possible. Any other end to this war would leave the world an impossible place to live in."

"Take all war profits before taxing the people a penny," urged Senator Townsend of Michigan, another member of the Finance Committee, who did not sign the majority report. "If this war depends on war profits," said Senator Townsend, "I'd abolish war profits, wipe them out entirely, before I'd allow one cent more to be added to the people's burdens. This is not a popular war. It is a necessary war. I know it is dangerous to say it is unpopular, but the public attitude toward it is such that we cannot take chances of irritating the people through taxation when their patriotism is not at high pitch. Therefore, I'm against the irritating proposals of this bill to increase mail rates and to tax railroad tickets, tea, coffee and sugar. I am also against huge bond issues. Give us few bonds and much taxation, put the burden of the taxes mostly on war profits."

Senator Lewis of Illinois, made an attack on tax dodgers. "In the Treasury Department," he said, "there are proofs of a \$320,000,000 swindle perpetrated by them on this Government through perjury, fraud and deception and different forms of individual and commercial trickery. If the Government does not constrict wealth to pay for the war, the people will rise and with violent hands seize the great corporations, together with the great oil, coal and ore resources of the country."

Following the attacks made on the war tax bill by Senators Johnson of California, Hollis and La Follette, a material increase in the total levy of \$2,000,000,000 is believed to be practically certain. Opposition to the light taxes placed by the finance committee on excess profits and incomes has been manifest since the bill was reported in the Senate, but the recent activities of the minority members of the committee, supported by the backing of a cohort of senators opposed to the bill on general grounds, indicate that certain changes will be made before the bill is ready to go to the lower body of Congress.

A number of senators favor much higher surtaxes and an excess profits tax ranging from 50 per cent to 80 per cent. Senator La Follette is the strongest and most outspoken advocate of higher surtaxes and excess profits in the Senate. The Wisconsin Senator made a three-hour speech on Tuesday in which he launched into a bitter tirade against what he termed "rich slackers" and others who, having reaped "profits beyond the wildest dreams of avarice," are not willing to bear their share of the burden of financing the war. On the day previous Senators Johnson and Hollis had outlined the arguments which Senator La Follette amplified. Following the address of Senator La Follette, Senator Weeks made a rejoinder in which he defended the remainder adopted by the Finance Com-

mittee, and criticized certain parts of the speech of Senator La Follette.

Senator Weeks called attention to certain inconsistencies in the speech of the Wisconsin Senator and said that the attack made by Senator La Follette against the wealth of the country was entirely uncalled for. He said that the speech of Senator La Follette might be interpreted to be an effort to cause further dissension and dissatisfaction rather than the result of some particular grievance against any particular section of the revenue bill.

Senator Weeks stated that the method of tax apportionment arrived at by the Senate Finance Committee, of which Senator Simmons of North Carolina is chairman, was the most just and equitable which could be reached at the present time and under the present circumstances. Declaring that the issue of too many bonds was poor finance, Senator Weeks pointed out that the only reason Germany had issued so many bonds as a means of paying war expenses was because the German people had been fooled into believing that Germany would liquidate the bonds with indemnities laid upon the conquered Allies. The income tax, according to the Senator from Massachusetts, if made too burdensome, is another source of general dissatisfaction. In addition, he said, large endowments which have been given to benevolent institutions, schools, colleges, associations, etc., by persons having large incomes, would be of much less frequent occurrence than in the past, and perhaps would be curtailed altogether. He pointed out that England, often referred to as an example of a nation which levies exorbitant income taxes, has never had an income tax averaging over 33 per cent, which percentage was taxed only after three years of war.

In the course of his speech, Senator Weeks made the following statement in defense of the legislative branch of the Government:

"The press is prone to criticize Congress for delay in passing war legislation, and yet few people would have believed five months ago that within that time war would have been declared, legislation providing for the enrollment of 10,000,000 men would be enacted and the enrollment an accomplished fact; that a loan of \$3,000,000,000 to the Allies would have been authorized; that a bond issue of \$2,000,000,000 bearing 3½ per cent interest would be authorized and sold in this country; that all the deficiency revenue bills developed as a result of the war would have been promptly acted upon; that \$500,000,000 would have been appropriated for the construction of ships, a large number of which have been contracted; that \$640,000,000 would be appropriated for aviation purposes; all this in addition to having the food bill and much other legislation incident to the war. Certainly this is a remarkable record."

The consideration of all of this legislation has not been tinged with partisanship. And in no respect or for any reason has this legislation been unduly delayed. We are now about to take practically the last step in laying the foundation for the prosecution of the war—providing for war taxation—and it is of vital importance that this step be most wisely taken, so that sufficient revenues for the Government may be obtained without any material harm coming to the business of the country. Money must be obtained from those sources having surplus funds in cash, or practically so. Therefore it is essential that the plan adopted by the Senate Committee on Finance be incorporated in the bill. That is, to obtain the larger part of our needed revenues from incomes and excess war profits."

Debate has been confined for the last few days to the income tax and the excess profits provisions of the War Revenue Bill. Some idea of the controversy which will arise in the House of Representatives over these two sections is indicated by the debate which has recently arisen over these two controversial points. Senators Johnson of California, Hollis and La Follette have each bitterly assailed the Senate Finance Committee for failing to place a heavy levy upon incomes and war profits, and have launched into tirades against the corporations, which, they claim, are reaping exorbitant profits and not paying their burden of the war expense. It is not known how much time will be consumed in the upper chamber over these two points.

TROOP ENCAMPMENT OF NEGROES OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Protest has been made at the War Department by Governor Manning of South Carolina and by Senators Tillman and Smith against the encampment of Negro troops in the State. They objected to the assembling of Negro troops at Columbia, and particularly against the encampment of Negroes from Porto Rico.

Porto Rican Negroes, the delegation contended, were unused to the Southern view of the Negro question, and should be mobilized elsewhere. Senator Tillman asked that, in view of the fact that Cuba has offered the United States a training ground, the Porto Rican troops be encamped there.

NEWTON TAX RATE \$19.80

NEWTON, Mass.—The Newton tax rate was announced this morning as \$19.80, an increase of 90 cents over last year. The advance is due to an increase of \$89,000 in appropriations and additional state, county and metropolitan taxes of \$56,000. The valuation of real estate this year is placed at \$63,685,450, as against \$60,657,800 last year; personal estate \$8,775,660 as compared with \$8,383,360. The apparent loss of personal property is explainable in the fact that the city taxed this value last year, while under the new income tax law the State taxes it this year, returning the tax in full to the city, so that there is no loss to the municipality.

LABOR VOTE IN PORTO RICO FELT

Increase in Showing of Socialists Accounted For by Solidarity of Workmen at Polls—Improved Conditions Sought

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—A poll of 25,000 votes by the Socialists here has caused greater surprise than even the sweeping victory of prohibition in the recent election. It now seems certain that the new home rule Legislature will be made up entirely of the candidates of the Unionist and Republican parties, yet the opponents of the Socialists are apprehensive. The Unionist Party polled 19,000 votes less than in 1914, while the Republicans lost 25,000 votes as compared with three years ago, and on the other hand in 1914 the Labor Party, the forerunner of the Socialist Party, cast 4,000 votes. So while the Unionists dropped from a total of 107,000 to 88,000 votes and the Republicans from 82,000 to 57,000, the Socialists jumped from 4,000 to 25,000.

The conditions that put the Socialist Party among the American citizens in the Caribbean are fundamental and world wide—the demand of labor for a larger share of the profits. The Socialists of Porto Rico demand the control of the Department of Agriculture and Labor by organized labor, the establishment of a people's bank to reduce prevailing high rates of interest; opening up of public lands for development into small farms by workers assisted by Government loans if necessary; provision of more public schools, so that the compulsory school law may be enforced; free schools and books and food and clothing for needy children; contracts for public works to be made cooperatively by working organizations; an eight-hour day; equal pay for men and women for equal work; abolition of labor of children under 16 years; midweek day of rest; penitentiary and prisons to be replaced by model State farms and payment of segregated workers; exemption from taxation of property not exceeding \$500 in value; freedom of speech, press and public assembly; universal secret suffrage; establishment of initiative, referendum and recall; proportional representation in national Congress and insular Legislature; abolition of veto by insular Senate and the Governor; and the abolition of capital punishment.

Although not so well developed as in Porto Rico, it is distinct labor unrest in the Virgin Islands, while in San Domingo there is the beginning of a labor movement.

That out of the 25,000 votes cast by the Socialist Party only a few were cast by real Socialists is the claim made by Santiago Iglesias, the head of the party. He contends that the party is merely a federation of workers determined to better their living and working conditions and that they chose the name "Socialists" in order to keep some other political organization from capturing the votes of the laboring class by giving that name to its party.

That the question which the Socialist Party has raised is purely one of war and not socialism is admitted by Mariano Abril, editor of La Democracia, the leading Unionist newspaper in the island.

The Porto Rican countryman has always given his vote and sometimes his life for his party," says Mr. Abril, "whether it be Unionist or Republican. But the worker sees that the Government does not protect him and that neither the land owners nor corporations have an interest in him. This is not a question of socialism or socialist doctrine. It is a question of wage. We should not blame Santiago Iglesias, calling him destroyer, revolutionist, anarchist. The blame rests rather with those who could put an end to the movement, but who do not do so, because of their egoism. And this movement, as Muñoz Rivera said, is inevitable and is just. How shall we evade it? We must legislate for the workman; we must defend his rights; we must defend his home from misery and hunger, and then the Porto Rican countryman will become again what he has always been—politician and patriot. It is necessary to go to the bottom of things; it is necessary for the states to go to the aid of woman and of the minor to the end that equality and justice may be established."

Luis Muñoz Rivera, who was resident commissioner to Washington and who was head of the Unionist Party, prophesied that Socialism would sweep the island in 1920; and though his prophecy was rather discredited by his supporters, it would now appear that it is on the fair way towards being realized.

CONGRESS GIVEN LARGEST CREDIT FOR ITS WORK

(Continued from page one) to increase the personnel of the signal corps, and appropriating \$640,000,000 for aviation and other purposes, was passed by Congress within a few hours, an unexampled occurrence in the legislative annals of this country. Never before has the United States Congress passed so huge an appropriation without many days and even weeks of wrangling and partisan discussions. Heretofore such contingencies have been seized upon by political leaders as opportunities for making political coups and laying foundations for future party moves. But, throwing aside all thought of party, Congress

patriotically passed this important bill in record-breaking time.

The huge bond issue authorized the flotation of the recent Liberty Loan, and future loans which will be floated in order to pay the expenses of the war and to give financial aid to our allies.

"It was the selective conscription act which gave conclusive proof to the world that the United States would sacrifice all that Democracy might flourish, which gave the lie to the statement published in the Teutonic press and harped upon by German publicists that the United States was a nation of weaklings, unorganized, unpatriotic, willing to sacrifice her national honor that her people might enjoy the luxuries caused by the huge profits in munitions, etc. In this the German authorities, although good strategists from a military point of view, proved themselves to be very poor psychologists, for today America stands united, consolidated, showing to the world an undivided front.

Millions have been lent to our allies. Ships are being built daily which will carry food and munitions to England, France, and Italy; and better still, 10,000,000 Americans between the ages of 21 and 31, have registered themselves for military service, and in a few months the footfalls of this new conscripted army will be heard upon foreign soil, to the joy of our allies and the chagrin of the Kaiser, who represents an idea which was eradicated hundreds of years ago when the 'Divine Right of Kings' was proven to be a fallacy based on false reasoning. Yet they say Congress does nothing but delay.

"Finally, just a few days ago, Congress passed a law which is revolutionary, by many characterized as unconstitutional. True, there were those who bitterly fought the passage of the law. Yet this law, the Administration Food Law, contains many subjects which well deserved the most mature deliberation before receiving the final sanction of Congress. It is unnatural to desire the immediate passage of a law, without proper consideration, which in a way places man-made laws above those of nature. Government price fixing is a new venture in this country, and is closely interrelated with the law of supply and demand; the prohibition section, the Government control section, in fact, the whole bill, deserved the most careful scrutiny and thought. True, I favored the bill and voted for it, but I merely call attention to the injustice of condemning Congress too severely for that of which it is not guilty. The laws which I have enumerated above, are each vastly important and will play an important part in the carrying on and the winning of the war. They will perform this function the more perfectly because of having been considered and weighed carefully before being enacted into law. Congress as a body is not deserving of censure, but of praise; not of adverse criticism, but words of justification; not of withering sarcasm by those who certainly must be unacquainted with the facts as they are, but of the most hearty congratulations for patriotically performing those duties which fell upon its shoulders as a result of the world war. When the war is ended and individuals and nations have time for introspection and retrospection, then it is that Congress will be praised for legislating carefully that the war might be won the more easily."

BOSTON GREETS RUSSIAN MISSION

Boston's welcome to the visiting Russian Mission to the United States reached its climax Tuesday night when throngs of 10,000 people clustered about the big grand stand erected on the Tremont Street mall and listened with interest, punctuated with frequent applause and cheers, to an address by the first ambassador to the United States from the new Russian provisional government, Boris A. Bakmetjeff. The leader of the mission spoke partly in English and partly in his native tongue, so that his message from the new democracy across the seas might be heard and understood by the many Russians, Finns, Lithuanians, Poles and those of other nationalities who eagerly pressed against the platform. Mayor James M. Curley, on behalf of the

MELROSE TAX \$23.40

The tax rate for Melrose for 1917

is \$23.40, an increase of \$1.40, although lower than the \$24 rate generally expected. The city valuation is at \$18,772,000 with the real estate at \$17,242,000; an increase of about \$400,000. There are 5061 polls this year, an increase of 29.

DISORDERS IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAFETY IN SAN FRANCISCO. A series of disturbances in connection with the street car strike developed in various parts of San Francisco today. Chief of Police White put 200 more blue-coats on strike duty. Up to 11 a. m. today 22 cars had been damaged.

HANAN & SON

New York Boston Chicago

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BRADY LEADING FRANCIS OUIMET

Players Enter Last 18 Holes of Their 72-Hole Match on the Woodland Golf Club Links, With Former 6 Up on Latter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUBURNDALE, Mass.—M. J. Brady, Massachusetts State open champion, and Francis Ouimet, western amateur champion and former United States amateur and open champion, meet this afternoon on the links of the Woodland Golf Club in the last 18 holes of their 72-hole golf match, in aid of the Massachusetts Golf Association ambulance fund, and with the open champion holding a lead of 6 up, he is a decided favorite to win the match.

The two players started the last half of their match on the links of the Woodland Golf Club this morning with Brady holding a lead of 6 up as the result of the 36 holes played on the links of the Oakley Country Club last week. This was Brady's home course and it was figured that when they played at Woodland today, Ouimet would cut down this lead, but such did not prove to be the case this morning, as the best the western champion could do was to hold the open champion even over the 18 holes. There was a fair sized gallery out, with every expectation of a larger one in the afternoon.

Conditions this morning were anything but favorable to championship golf. The greens were soggy and very slow and affected the putting of both of the players. In every other department of play the two golfers seemed to be up to their usual standard.

Ouimet started out well by winning the first hole in 4 to 5. He owed his win to a splendid 18-foot putt. This was the only good putt made by Ouimet during the entire first nine holes of play. The second hole found them playing even golf and halving it at 4s.

Brady won his first hole of the morning at the third where he laid Ouimet a full stymie. The next three holes were halved and there were no features of note at any one of them. Both players took five at the seventh hole due to poor putting as each had a chance to hole by making putts of less than three feet and yet missed them.

Brady made it one up at the eighth hole when Ouimet missed an easy three-foot putt for a four. As the ninth hole was halved in fours, it made Brady one up for the first nine holes of play today and seven up for the 45 holes played.

Ouimet evened the morning play at the tenth hole, which he won in 3 to 4, when Brady drove over the green, Ouimet driving to the edge of the green and taking two putts. Brady was again 1 up by winning the eleventh, when Ouimet was short on his second shot. They halved the twelfth in 4s.

Brady won the thirteenth in 4 to 5, as Brady missed a one-foot putt. The fourteenth and fifteenth were halved in 5s, neither player showing championship golf. The sixteenth was halved in 3s, both playing splendid golf.

The seventeenth was halved in 5s with Brady making one of the finest shots seen on the Woodland course in many days. On the fourth stroke Ouimet laid Brady a perfect stymie.

Brady's ball was about four feet from the cup while Ouimet's was on the rim.

The Massachusetts open champion took his mashie and pitched the ball over Ouimet's and into the middle of the cup for 5. Ouimet then holed his ball. It was splendid playing by Brady and won generous applause from the spectators. The eighteenth was halved in 3s both playing well. This made the match all even so far as the morning's play was concerned and left Brady 6 up for the first 54 holes of their match. Their cards:

Brady, out 5 4 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 4 -37

Brady, in 4 4 4 5 5 3 5 4 5 4 -38

Ouimet, out 4 4 5 4 3 4 4 5 4 -38

Ouimet, in 3 5 4 4 5 5 3 5 3 4 -37

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

At Rochester

(First Game)

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Rochester 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 x-3 9 0
Richmond 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0-2 6 1

Batteries—Smith and Sandberg; Donahue and Reynolds.

(Second Game)

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Rochester 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 x-11 1
Richmond 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0-2 7 1

Batteries—Causey and Sandberg; Young and Reynolds.

At Toronto

(First Game)

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Toronto 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 x-3 6 0

Newark 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 9 1

Batteries—Leake and Lalonde; Ross, McGraw and Blackwell.

(Second Game)

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Toronto 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 x-4 12 0

Newark 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 10 1

Batteries—Wilkinson, Enzman, Thompson and Lalonde.

At Montreal

(First Game)

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Providence 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0-3 7 0

Montreal 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 6 1

Batteries—Schultz and Mayer; Gerner and Howley.

At Buffalo

(First Game)

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Buffalo 2 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 x-8 11 1

Baltimore 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-1 9 5

Batteries—Tyson and Onslow; Tipple and Schuh.

NEW YORK GETS RUEL

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Announcement was made here Tuesday that Harold Ruel, catcher of the Memphis Southern Association club, had been sold to the New York Americans for \$5000, to report at the end of the Southern Association season.

HARVARD LETTER MEN ARE LARGELY FROM BAY STATE

Massachusetts Furnished 38 of the 51 Athletes Who Held the Varsity Insignia Last Spring

Massachusetts furnished nearly 80 per cent of the "H" men in Harvard University last spring according to the figures compiled by the Harvard Crimson, and the suburb of Brookline furnished twice as many letter men as did the whole of the United States west of the Alleghenies. There were 51 men in the college who had won their varsity insignia in one or more of the four major sports and of these 38 were Massachusetts boys.

The monopoly that New England had on the letter men in Harvard was not due altogether to the predominant number of undergraduates from the Bay State; for, whereas, 1432 of the 2551 registered students came from Massachusetts, the number of athletes from there was proportionately larger. This may be seen in the fact that nearly three per cent of the members of the university who were native sons of Massachusetts won their "H." And in the remaining part of the undergraduate body who came from the 47 other states in the Union, not one per cent achieved their letter.

Crew, perhaps, offers the best illustration for these figures. Of the five men in college last May who had been awarded an emblem in this sport, every one hailed from Massachusetts. Track, on the other hand, was the most representative of the major sports, since two out of five, or 40 per cent of its letter men, came from outside the Bay State. In baseball, three out of nine "H" men, 33 per cent, were not from Massachusetts. In tennis, the percentage was 30, and in hockey it was 28.

Among other states that have sent star athletes to Harvard, Pennsylvania and New York lead. In the Yale football game last November, three Pennsylvanians won their emblems, and New York equalled this number with two "H" men on the hockey team and a football captain.

Of the towns and cities in Massachusetts, Boston, of course, had first with seven letter men. Brookline followed with six, Cambridge had four, and Arlington three. It is worthy of note that there was not a man in Harvard coming from west of Kansas City, Mo., who had won his insignia.

Thirty-six members of the freshman class gained numerals. Of that number seven were from Boston. Nine of the 23 who played in the football game with Yale were from other states. Among this number were included men from Minnesota, Tennessee, and Texas. It may thus be seen that 1920 gave promise of being, in athletics, a representative class.

PICKUPS

Myers of the Brooklyn champions had a great day at bat yesterday, getting five hits in six times up.

The Boston Red Sox must win this afternoon or cease to be favorites for the American League pennant this October.

The Chicago White Sox have increased their hold on first place and should win this afternoon the margin between first and second places will be nearly four full games.

Yesterday was the first time in three years that the New York Highlanders had been able to get a victory off Pitcher Boland of Detroit. But then, Ty Cobb was not in the Detroit line-up.

Cleveland tied the record for most hits in one game in the American League for this season yesterday by making 21 of the Athletic pitchers. The record was made by Detroit in 18.

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Ouimet, out 4 4 5 4 3 4 4 5 4 -38

Ouimet, in 3 5 4 4 5 5 3 5 3 4 -37

Batteries—Smith and Sandberg; Donahue and Reynolds.

(Second Game)

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Rochester 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 x-3 9 0

Newark 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 9 1

Batteries—Leake and Lalonde; Ross, McGraw and Blackwell.

(Second Game)

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Toronto 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 x-4 12 0

Newark 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 10 1

Batteries—Leake and Lalonde; Ross, McGraw and Blackwell.

At Buffalo

(First Game)

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Buffalo 2 0 3 0 2 0 1 0 x-8 11 1

Baltimore 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-1 9 5

Batteries—Tyson and Onslow; Tipple and Schuh.

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TENNIS PLAY IN FOURTH ROUND

Most of the Star Players Are Still Left in the Competition at the West Side Tennis Club Courts—Junior Play Starts

DRAWING FOR FOURTH ROUND
R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, vs. H. A. Thompson, Elizabeth, N. J.
N. W. Niles, Boston, vs. C. J. Griffin, California;
J. R. Strachan, California, vs. C. S. Garland Jr.;
R. L. Murray, Niagara Falls, vs. winner of the Dean Mathey-Craig Biddle match.

SPECIAL WOMEN'S MATCH

Miss Mary Browne, California, vs. Miss Molle Bjurstedt, New York.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With one match

in the third round to be finished and the fourth round to be played, followers of lawn tennis are today looking forward to some more splendid matches this afternoon in the "Patriotic" singles championship tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I. The competition has narrowed down to the best players, and from now on the playing should be of high order.

The unfinished third-round match which is to be finished today is between Dean Mathey, the former Princeton star and intercollegiate doubles champion, and Craig Biddle. Three sets had been completed Tuesday when the referee decided to have it carried over until today. At the time of adjournment Biddle was leading two sets to one. Biddle won the first set at 6-4. The second was a hard-fought one, and went to 14-12 before Mathey secured the win. The third set proved rather easy for Biddle at 6-3.

The most interesting match Tuesday was the four-set one between R. N. Murray and W. T. Tilden, Jr., of Philadelphia. Murray was the victor by scores of 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-3, but only after he had worn down his opponent in a brilliant struggle in the 16th game.

The service of both players was of the returns of equal severity. At times the ball fairly tore the turf under the vicious and propelling power of the smashes, while the racquets sang like snare drums as the spheres were batted back and forth. The exceptional speed and brilliancy of the play aroused the gallery to unusual enthusiasm and there were continual rounds of applause.

R. N. Williams 2d of Boston, the present champion, defeated I. C. Wright, also of Boston, 6-8, 6-4, 9-7, 6-3, due in great part to his greater experience and court generalship.

The champion was not particularly good in either his placement play or service, losing many points on nets and outs. Wright put up a determined defense against Williams throughout the entire match, which was featured by long rallies and erratic play on the part of both contestants.

N. W. Niles, also of Boston, eliminated Holcombe Ward, the star of Monday's play, when he defeated the 1904 champion, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2. Niles played all of Ward's chop and cut strokes hard and fought his way to the net at every opportunity, in which he was able to smother many of Ward's clever attempts at cross-court and short chops.

Coach W. T. Stewart, who has enjoyed marked success at Transylvania for several years, will again direct the team this year.

Things look good for Center College, Danville, this year. R. O. L. Meyers, a graduate of the class of 1907 of Center College, will be the coach. After leaving Center he worked under Coach A. A. Stagg at the University of Chicago, and G. S. Warner, formerly of the Carlisle Indians, now at Pittsburgh, and for several seasons he coached the championship high school team at Ft. Worth, Tex.

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C. S. Garland Jr., of California, defeated Douglass Watters, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3. N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Holcombe Ward, 3-6, 6-3,

LIBRARY WORK FOR SOLDIERS

Committee of American Library Association Plans Establishment of Collections in Every Military Camp in Country

One of the most constructive and benevolent activities which patriotism has brought forth in connection with the present state of war in the United States is that of the war service committee of the American Library Association, looking toward the establishment in every military camp, and wherever there are groups of soldiers, of collections of books with such library service as a city library renders its patrons.

The committee was appointed at the thirty-ninth annual conference of the A. L. A. which met at Louisville, Ky., in July, and is composed of prominent librarians representing several states, with J. L. Wyer Jr. of the New York State Library as chairman. The first number of the War Library Bulletin outlines the big program already entered upon with energy. It is planned to erect in every camp a frame building having accommodations for from 8000 to 10,000 books, besides newspapers and magazines, each library to be under the supervision of a trained librarian. These houses will be the central libraries, and where the camp is large enough to require it, deposit stations will be arranged. For the latter purpose the company barracks, officers' clubs, and the headquarters of social and welfare agencies on the field will be utilized. The libraries are all to be circulating, but reading rooms will also be provided.

The week of Sept. 4 will be called "Camp Library Week," when a money raising campaign will be carried on, with the aim of bringing into the hands of the finance committee the million dollars which it is estimated will be none too much for the successful prosecution of the plan. An office has been established in the central building of the Public Library at Washington, and Harold Braddock, a man with a reputation as an organizer, will have charge of the campaign, under the supervision of the finance committee and a library war council. The finance committee has prepared a budget showing how the money is to be spent, and the libraries all over the country are called upon to enlist in its service, many of them having responded by underwriting considerable sums for use in the campaign. The chairman of the finance committee is Dr. Frank P. Hill, 26 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn, New York. In all the work of erecting buildings and furnishing library service, the A. L. A. is acting with the authority and as the agent of the United States Government, and has the full support and cooperation of the commission of training camp activities of the War Department.

Citizens have their share in the work not only by such contributions of money as may seem due, but also and just as urgently desired, in the gift of books. "Let your idle books help our soldiers," is one of the slogans in the campaign of collecting books for these libraries, and this appeal comes to every household where there is a reader. Good books of any kind will be acceptable. Much worn or badly printed books, and books of an obsolete interest are for obvious reasons useless. Plenty of fiction, including historical novels and tales of adventure; collections of short stories, by no means forgetting the humorous ones; good drama and masques and good poetry; books of travel and biography and history; technical books on aviation, wireless telegraphy, submarines, automobiles, signaling, etc.; essays on patriotism and good citizenship and nonsectarian religious and devotional books—all will be welcomed. Good books for boys will find readers among the younger men. Donors are asked to remember that all men have not the reading habit, and that the range of education is as widely different in an army camp as in any miscellaneous throng of people, and are admonished not to be too fastidious over literary quality or intellectual content.

All tastes and all grades of education are to be found among our soldiers. There are comparatively few people who cannot call at least a small number of books from their shelves and who cannot interest their neighbors who may not see the appeal for this friendly help. Public libraries are acting as clearing houses and in every city the local library will send for the books if notified. There is no particular week for giving books; it will be published by the United States Government.

F. W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation Library in New York, has prepared a handbook containing the history of the library, defining the scope of the collection, and explaining the methods followed and their results; also presenting the scheme of the organization, which has social betterment for its aim, and describing the building and its equipment.

Books for busy children have been listed by Miss Lamphier of the North Adams (Mass.) Normal School, in cooperation with the Public Library of North Adams. The list contains about 25 titles, and includes books about occupations for both boys and girls; toy making, furniture building, paper and cardboard construction, making holiday gifts, sewing for the doll, how to acquire collections and care for them, and the many fascinating uses and beauties which may be evolved from a mere string. It is for



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE LIBRARIES

Chicago Public Library reports as one of the most heartening features of the year's work the ready cooperation which the library has received from other municipal bodies. The Park Board has allowed the library to place books in 21 of the field houses of the small parks, thus supplying neighborhoods for which hitherto there has been no provision. The Board of Education, besides providing space for deposits of books in school-rooms, 1012 of which have been made during the year, has instructed the school architect to keep the library informed of all designs for new school buildings, in order that proper accommodations for books from the library may be assured. Immediately following the declaration of war this library made to the Federal Government a formal tender of its building and equipment for any purpose deemed useful. It also set apart a sum of money for the purchase of books likely to be helpful to readers in meeting various phases of the country's need.

The reading lists on vocations for women prepared by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston include several devoted to occupations which war time has brought into being. The most recent of these are the list on war occupations for women, and that on some war emergency courses open to women. Among the general lists for 1917 are those of opportunities for women in department store work, domestic science opportunities, schools for the study of interior decorating, lunchroom management, secretarial work, social service, fellowships and telephone operating. These lists are all in the Union Library, at 264 Boylston Street, and are available in typewritten form, at a charge of 5 or 10 cents, according to size.

Judge Arthur Perkins has presented to the Hartford Bar Library a collection of books and pamphlets from the library of his father, Charles E. Perkins, of Norwich. The books, which are mainly biographies of famous jurists, with some volumes on the history of law and of famous decisions, have been placed in the circulating department.

All the more important public documents which every library should possess, including those sent out by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, will be listed in the compendium shortly to be issued by the Committee on Federal Publications of present special interest to libraries. The booklet will state in each case how the document may be obtained and how far it is available for wider distribution. Communications should be addressed to H. H. B. Meyer, Chief Bibliographer of the Library of Congress, in whose office the work is concentrated, and who is chairman of the committee.

The National Board of Historical Service is compiling an annotated list of the most valuable books on the historical aspects of the war, and especially of America's participation in it. Libraries would do well to watch for this list, which it is expected will be published by the United States Government.

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RAILWAY BRANCH STARTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Construction of a branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, from Owasso Switch in Washington County to Ralston, Pawnee County, has started. The general contract has been let and subcontractors have already begun work on the grade. The line will be 62 miles long and will connect two main lines of the Santa Fe in Northeastern Oklahoma.

distribution and may be had by application to the library, with, presumably, a stamp for postage.

Bargain day in the public library means, it appears, not an opportunity to buy books at a lower price than usual, but a few hours more of grace when the book withheld because of the fine which has accrued may be quietly slipped back with no questions asked and the debtor go free. The library at Crookston, Minnesota, found it profitable to a considerable extent but with no such rush after a clear record as is often made to secure some article of merchandise.

President Locke, addressing the Ontario Library Association, spoke words fully as applicable in the United States as in Canada when he said:

"In these days there is no difference between a privilege and an obligation. . . . The service which the public library can render has to do with knowledge, information as to why we are at war, what the war means,

not only to us personally but to our Nation and to our Empire and to the world. Where to get this information and ascertain the truth concerning the war has been the uppermost thought and has caused thinking people at once to consult their library or to protest strongly if there was no such institution. What the people want is modern or latest knowledge and at once. To furnish this promptly is what I call the privilege and obligation of the public library."

In the course of comment upon this address as a whole, the editor of Public Libraries says:

"It is the library force anywhere that does not see, that does not feel the importance of the position every unit in it occupies at this time, let its members sit down and reflect, that they may be the better prepared for the patriotic duty that is before them. If, after they have honestly done this, they still do not understand their opportunity, they may conclude that another branch of the service calls for them and give someone else the chance to perform the duty which they do not recognize."

SURVEY OF DANISH ECONOMIC POSITION

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Plans have now been completed in Denmark for the disposal of this year's harvest. The country is being forced to recast her economic life. The stringency of the blockade and the desire of the Entente to put a stop to the export to Germany of any produce into which imported raw materials have entered directly or even indirectly has brought the Government face to face with this necessity. Owing partly to the scarcity of tonnage, but also to the lack of labor and railway transport in Germany, Denmark will not receive sufficient coal, iron, or steel for her industries. Industrial unemployment is, therefore, inevitable, and measures are being taken to insure the food supply of the population.

The feeding of the population must naturally take precedence, and although, with a view to the future, efforts will be made to keep the stock of cattle and pigs in the country as high as possible, a large number of these animals will have to be slaughtered. The prices of bread and pork are to be maintained at their present level, and an increased use of cereals, potatoes and skimmed milk is provided for in the plans for provisioning the country. Denmark will no doubt have a surplus of agricultural produce after her own population has been cared for, and Norway and Sweden will probably be glad of this in exchange for industrial products.

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SUMMONING OF SOCIALISTS FOR BIG CONFERENCE

Text of Stockholm Announcement Made Public—French Opposition to the Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Once more the Socialists of all the countries of the world are being summoned to gather and confer at Stockholm. The text of the convocation to the congress which was fixed for Aug. 15 (but was later postponed) is published in *L'Humanité*. It had first appeared in the *Vorwärts*, and is as follows:

Proletarians of all countries unite! Invitation to the International Socialist Conference to be held in Stockholm on Aug. 15 and the following days. The war has lasted three years and even yet the issue of the conflict is not in sight. It is the preparation of this necessary solution which has made the Council of Deputies of the Workmen and Soldiers of Petrograd take the initiative of calling under the aegis of the Russian revolutionary flag an international conference of the Socialist world. This proposal, which had been preceded by similar suggestions emanating from numerous Socialist parties, was sanctioned by the congress of the councils of deputies throughout Russia; it aims at uniting all the forces of the international proletariat to obtain a peace without annexations or contributions and based on the right of peoples freely to dispose of themselves. To insure the success of its task, the delegation of the councils of Russia obtained the effective collaboration of the Dutch-Scandinavian committee, which merged its action in the Russian initiative and which had already formulated several questions, by separate conference with most of the Socialist parties, in order to prepare the general conference. It formed an organization committee composed of delegates of the Russian committee and the Dutch-Scandinavian committee. . . .

The delegation of the all Russia workmen's deputies congress and the Dutch-Scandinavian committee therefore invite to the general conference all the parties forming part of the Internationale, as well as those who during the war, have attached themselves to the Berne commission, majorities as well as minorities, and the oppositions who, during recent events, have constituted themselves into distinct countries.

The provisional program of the conference has been formulated as follows: The world war and the Internationale; the peace program and the Internationale; the ways and means to realize this program and put it a rapid close to the war.

The organizers of the conference are convinced that in order to help to put an end to the world war, the Internationale will have to call on all Socialist parties and all syndical organizations to abandon all collaboration with those governments who refuse to indicate their war aims or who have adopted, openly or secretly, imperialistic aims, and who refuse to give them up. . . .

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET RULES HEAVY

Coal Issues Affected by President's Price-Fixing Activity—New England Telephone Has Drop on New Stock Plan

New York stocks sold lower in the fore part of the session today. Coal issues were unfavorably affected by the President's coal-price fixing activity. Pittsburgh Coal declined slightly more than four points, and Reading was down more than a point at one time, but it rallied. Delaware & Hudson was weak. The Mercantile Marine issues advanced, the preferred in particular common dropped more than a point on its opening sale, but it recovered. United States Smelting was firm again.

Apparently the New England Telephone Company's proposed new stock issue is not in favor because the stock lost four points in the first few minutes of trading in the Boston market today, and the rights, which appeared for the first time this morning, sold down from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.

Both lists were irregular late in the first half hour on account of scattered gains, but the general tone was weak.

The New York market continued generally weak throughout the morning. At the beginning of the afternoon prices were above the lowest, but still substantially below the previous closings in numerous cases. Studebaker and Willys-Overland, among the automobile shares, showed strength. General Motors was up more than 2 points at one time to 112 $\frac{1}{2}$, but it dropped nearly as much to 110 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mexican Petroleum fell off to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$, compared with a previous final close of 100 $\frac{1}{2}$.

New Haven touched a new low of 30 $\frac{1}{2}$, but rallied to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pittsburgh & West Virginia was weak. Steel common was down more than two points to 121 $\frac{1}{2}$, but came back to 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ around noon.

In Boston Pond Creek Coal declined 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 23. New England Telephone rights ended a shade further to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Later in the afternoon New York stocks took a fresh drop, and practically the lowest level of prices of the day was reached.

Boston stocks had a rally for a time after midday, but soon began to recede again.

ENGLISH CROP OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Harvest and crop conditions of the United Kingdom are exceedingly satisfactory. In previous reports it was estimated that the total increased acreage in England and Wales over the 1916 area would be approximately 300,000 acres. The preliminary figures of the annual agricultural returns, however, show that the increased area for 1917 in England and Wales amounts to no less than 347,000 acres, made up as follows:

Acre-	1917	1916
Wheat	1,811,000	1,912,000
Barley	1,453,000	1,322,000
Oats	2,029,000	2,085,000
Potatoes	504,000	428,000
Totals	6,101,000	5,757,000

The Director General of Food Production states that this result exceeds all expectations and proves that exceptional effort was made by farmers in the spring in the face of unusually adverse conditions. The assistance given by the War Office in lending soldiers for work on the land has also contributed to a large extent to this satisfactory outcome.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

Decrease from

Highest grade rails, \$75.54 .26 1.45 5.34

Second grade rails, \$45.09 .26 1.45 5.34

Public utility, \$89.77 .23 1.45 5.48

Industrial, \$58.80 .31 1.42 2.20

Combined average, \$89.42 .22 1.43 5.49

Mo Yr

Aug. 1916 1917

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

LOCAL WOOL TRADE BRISK

Staple of All Descriptions Moving Fairly Freely—Some Replenishing of Stocks for Civilian Clothing Demands

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Wool of almost all descriptions has moved fairly freely during the last week in the Boston market. Whether these orders have been sold to arrive or whether they represent new transactions seems difficult to ascertain, but a better movement than in previous weeks seems assured.

Territory wools have sold fairly well with quotations somewhat higher. For best grade staple wools \$1.50 is being asked; for fine clothing wools, \$1.60@1.65; for medium clothing wools, \$1.45@1.55; for quarter-blood combing wools, \$1.25@1.30; for three-eighths blood combing wools, \$1.35@1.40; for half-blood combing wools, \$1.70@1.75, figuring all on the secured basis.

Fair inquiry is reported for fleeces, which are arriving in fair quantity, although business is rather quiet in the West. Ohio washed delaines show an advance of 2 cents over previous quotations. Half-blood combing wools have also advanced through the week, while half, three-eighths and quarter-blood combing wools show an advance of 3 cents for the similar period, the latter being at 65@68 cents a pound.

Jeremiah Williams & Co. have purchased the clip of Noble & Campdry of Montana for 55½ cents a pound. As high as 60 cents has been paid for the 90,000-pound clip of J. H. Clements of New Mexico. The average price received the past week in North Dakota for the last of this season's clip was 50 cents a pound.

Since it has been so difficult to obtain any large quantity of greasy wools with a prospect of having them scoured within a short time thereafter, the secured lots have been in much better demand and consequently moving much better. South American Lincolns are quoted at 67@68 cents a pound, showing no advance, however, over last week's figures.

The Navy Department has signified its request to have more firms submit bids on contracts put out hereafter.

In submitting samples at the warehouses of Brown & Adams under the Government plan for manufacturers, it is stated that no fine wools, unless cheaper than half-blood combing wools, burly or defective, no mixed grade clips of domestic wools in the original bags, and no staple half-blood wools need be offered.

Manufacturers not busy on Government orders have been in the market through the week to replenish stocks for civilian orders, possibly figuring that the 5½ per cent of the supply withdrawn under the new plan will eventually lead to a shortage of desirable wools in the balance of the market. Whether this condition will come to pass is not known now, but recent figures proved that Boston had the largest supply of wool or hand of any of the cities at the time the last figures were compiled.

The shoddy manufacturers have sent out an appeal to all patriotic citizens to save their rags, thus helping to supply material for the army uniforms. Under the new specifications a large quantity of this material may be used, whereas formerly it was prohibited.

Government business is still commanding most attention and dealers are less willing to place new orders on civilian goods than heretofore, unless absolutely necessary. Both the wholesale and retail trades seem to be carrying less surplus stock, except where army and navy orders are still heavy.

A movement is in progress to combine the two associations, for sheep and wool into one organization, with the title of "American Sheep and Wool Bureau." Herbert C. Hoover asks the country to aid in conservation through the "More Sheep and Wool" campaign which has become a nation-wide movement.

The Government has sent out a call for bids to be opened next Tuesday on dry goods for the navy.

There is no great activity in the men's wear market. New lines of fancy worsteds, manipulated worsteds and all-worsted fabrics for the spring of 1918 have been opened through the week with prices higher than former quotations, but not much buying has been noted on lines opened. The dress goods trade cannot be said to be very active, either buyers not equaling their usual amounts of purchases. Some few lines in the women's wear trade have not yet been opened, but are expected soon.

Additional business for the army and navy has been in progress in the worsted yarn market. Spinners are fairly busy and not very willing to take orders for spring of 1918 goods at present prices.

Texas wools have gone better for the week with quotations as follows: For fine 12-months wools, \$1.65@1.70; for fine eight-months wools, \$1.45@1.50.

The Cape clip for this year is well sold up.

Carpets wools remain about the same with few sales and prices firm.

There has been some controversy over mills taking Government contracts which they knew they would not be able to fill in their own establishments, then assigning them to a smaller mill at a figure below their own bid, thus making a good profit on the transaction. Possibly the smaller mill not being able to take care of the entire amount allotted to it, has given the order to another mill at a still

lower figure. In view of these facts the Government is seeking a new way of assigning contracts by asking for more concerns' bids from which to make its choice.

FIGURES OF NORWAY'S TRADE

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Norway imported from the United States in 1915 \$50,000,000 of goods, as compared to imports of \$19,000,000 from the same source in 1914. At the same time her imports from Germany increased from \$46,000,000 to \$42,000,000, and those from Great Britain from \$43,000,000 to \$67,000,000.

Norway's exports to Germany in 1915 amounted to \$50,000,000, an increase of \$29,000,000 over the previous year. Her exports to Great Britain also increased from \$28,000,000 to \$53,000,000, and her exports to the United States decreased from \$12,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

The figures of the census bureau show that Great Britain supplied in 1915 25 per cent of Norway's imports, Germany 17 per cent and the United States 21 per cent. The figures of Norway's trade for 1916, it is announced, will show that her exports steadily diminished during that year, and that they have fallen still lower during the present year, because of the placing of an embargo upon the exports of many articles and because of the agitation which has spread throughout the country to induce the Government to forbid the export of all kinds of food products, except in exchange for supplies which Norway needs from other countries.

ST. PAUL ROAD TRAFFIC GOOD

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Earling of the St. Paul road says: "New grain has begun to move, and it looks now like a quite active movement from this time. Threshing reports indicate larger yields than expected, and the average is larger than last year. St. Paul will have as large a grain tonnage this year as last, but not so much long haul, because in South Dakota and west of the Missouri River the yield is only 60 per cent. This is true in larger part of Montana and Washington. Our territory is well fixed for coal."

"One feature of our freight traffic is the much heavier loading per car. During the past few months revenue shows increases even when loading, measured by number of cars, shows a decrease. The reason for improvement is the cooperation of shippers, who have found that regardless of classifications or maximum weights fixed by legislatures or commissions, it pays them to load to the car's capacity or as near it as possible.

"Our average train load also continues satisfactory. Average car movement is 35 to 36 miles daily, which is substantially better than last year. St. Paul's passenger business holds up relatively even better than the freight."

NEW TELEPHONE STOCK ISSUE

Directors of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company Tuesday voted to increase the capital stock of the company by \$11,000,000, offering to stockholders of record on Tuesday, Aug. 28, the right to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of existing stock held on that date.

President Spaulding makes the following announcement in explanation of the uses to which the proceeds from this stock issue were to be put: "The new money to be raised is to provide for the necessary construction to meet the needs of New England for telephone service, both for the special uses of the Government in connection with the war and for the general use of the public. On account of the war, with the consequent scarcity of materials and uncertainty of deliveries, the construction of telephone plants has been extremely difficult, but the needs have been met and the amount of new construction done and to be done this year will be in excess of the amount completed in previous years."

IMPORTATION OF LUXURIES LESS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Importation of luxuries has been reduced by war. A comparison by National City Bank shows that value of luxuries imported in fiscal year 1917 is somewhat less than in 1914, and as prices have been greatly advanced, quantity being imported is much below pre-war period. Measured by values alone, articles usually classed as "luxuries" fell below \$300,000,000 in fiscal year 1917, and in 1914 value aggregated \$313,000,000 with prices 33 to 50 per cent, higher than in 1914.

In cotton laces alone value imported in 1914 was \$33,866,000 and in 1917 \$16,297,000, while in laces of silk and fibers 1917 value is also below 1914. Art works, which amounted to more than \$35,000,000 in 1914 imports, were in 1917 below \$23,000,000.

The Cape clip for this year is well sold up.

Carpets wools remain about the same with few sales and prices firm.

There has been some controversy over mills taking Government contracts which they knew they would not be able to fill in their own establishments, then assigning them to a smaller mill at a figure below their own bid, thus making a good profit on the transaction. Possibly the smaller mill not being able to take care of the entire amount allotted to it, has given the order to another mill at a still

MARKETS BUREAU FINDS SHIPMENTS HAVE INCREASED

Carlot shipments of fruits and vegetables from important distributing stations through the United States during the past week have been larger than the shipments to date at this time last year and in some cases have surpassed the total shipments of last season according to the weekly market review of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture in Boston today. Notwithstanding this increased production throughout the country, wholesale prices in many instances are above last year and the retail prices have not reached the normal standard of quotations.

The report says, in part:

"This past week 1224 cars of peaches or nearly 250 cars less than a week ago moved out of producing sections. In West Virginia, New Jersey and Oklahoma shipments are increasing while those from California are decreasing. California has shipped to date 2035 cars as compared with 1459 last year to the corresponding date. Prices have weakened slightly with New Jersey Carmen's selling for \$2.25 per six-basket crate f. o. b. as compared with \$2.40 to \$2.50 a week ago. West Virginia is jobbing at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per six-basket crate which is a decrease from the price of a week ago, when they brought from \$2 to \$2.50.

"Although 25 states shipped potatoes last week in carlots, New Jersey, with 1219 cars shipped more than twice as many as any other state. The movement from the eastern shippers of Virginia was 588 cars, a considerable decrease from the week previous. Minnesota's early crop of potatoes is now under way with 389 cars shipped this past week and total of 588 to date, as compared with only 64 cars last year up to the corresponding time. Potato prices have steadily decreased during the past week. Eastern shippers of Virginia and Maryland are jobbing at \$2.50@4.50 per barrel as compared with \$3.25@5 a week ago. New Jersey Giants are selling 95¢@\$1 per bushel f. o. b. which is slightly less than the price they opened at. Total shipments for the past week were 3224 cars or 583 more than the week previous.

"This past week a total of 945 cars of cantaloupes or about 600 less than a week ago moved to market. The principal shipping regions were Tuckerton, Cal., Indiana, Delaware and Maryland. Tuckerton's are selling for \$1.50@2.50 as compared with prices of \$2.50@3 of a week ago, while Indiana's are jobbing at \$1.25@2.50 as compared with \$1.25@2.75 of a week ago. Maryland's are also lower. Delawares were reported today as selling at 50 cents@\$1 per crate f. o. b. as compared with 55 cents 90 cents a year ago."

DIVIDENDS

South Penn Oil Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$5, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 12.

Pure Oil Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 24.

Mergenthaler Linotype Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Sept. 4.

Becker Milling Company declared dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

California Packing Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The American Coal Company of Alleghany County, has declared a dividend of \$5 a share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record at 3 p. m. Aug. 31.

The Bordens Condensed Milk Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company has declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to shareholders of record Aug. 24.

Montana Power Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and 1¼ per cent on the common stocks, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Galena Signal Oil Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common and of 2 per cent on the preferred stocks, payable Sept. 29 to stock of record Aug. 31.

The Motor Service Company of Pennsylvania has declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on the common stock and 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

The Middlesex & Boston Street Railway, the operating subsidiary of the Boston Suburban Electric Company, now in operation, allows the company to charge 8 cents on lines where traffic is lightest and 7 cents on lines where the traffic is medium. On lines where the traffic is heavy between Newton and Waltham—the fare remains unchanged at 6 cents. Free transfers will be issued upon payment of cash fares where regular fares on each line are the same. From 6 to a 7 or from a 7 to an 8-cent line, however, 1 cent will be charged for each transfer.

This new rate schedule should increase the revenues of the company this fiscal year by approximately \$60,000, according to an official, on the basis of the number of passengers carried during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and after deducting 10 per cent for loss in passenger traffic. If the original petition of the company had been granted, it was figured revenues would be increased by \$118,000.

The Middlesex & Boston system in the fiscal year ended June 30 last operated at a loss, due to the increase in wages and increased cost of materials. It is expected to do very much better this year with its increase in rate of fares.

The stockholders of the Boston Suburban Electric Company are pleased with the increase, as it may mean that they will share more liberally than they did last year in the earnings of the operating subsidiary.

In the year ended June 30, 1917, the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway paid only 1 per cent in dividends, as compared with 3½ per cent in 1916, and 4 per cent in 1915. These dividends all go to the Boston Suburban Electric Company as the operating subsidiary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY PROFIT SHARING

Common Stock Accumulated in Market With View of Aiding Employees—Business Good

United States Rubber Company has accumulated approximately 40,000 shares of common stock in the open market in anticipation of what is termed a value-sharing plan. This stock has already been taken by employees at prices paid by the company. None of the stock cost the company more than \$60 a share. Employees will have privilege of making payments over a term of years.

United States Rubber Company has had a profit-sharing plan in force for some years, but it has applied to all employees earning \$1300 a year or more. The new plan applies only to employees earning \$2500 or more.

Footwear sales this year should show a minimum of \$60,000,000; tire and mechanical goods sales \$90,000,000. These figures compare with 1916 as follows: Footwear, \$50,000,000; tires and mechanical goods, \$75,000,000. In other words, gross business for the current year should show a minimum of \$150,000,000, compared with \$126,000,000 in 1917. Sales may run as high as \$170,000,000.

The new interests which enter United States Rubber affairs in the current year are satisfied that the company has begun a period of great prosperity. They base this not only on present earnings but on prospects of much larger earnings through the company's excellent crude rubber position. In this connection President Cole recently said:

"All sorts of estimates have been made by various people as to what crude supplies will cost our companies. Some estimates have been as low as 25 cents a pound. The actual figures will be taken care of this year from our own plantations. This percentage will be increased to 25 per cent in 1918. By 1921 the company should secure about half of its crude rubber requirements from its own land."

The rubber which costs United States Rubber Company 17 cents a pound is now selling in the open market about 65 cents a pound. Directors of the company, confident of its future, are anxious that employees will be taken care of this year from our own plantations. This percentage will be increased to 25 per cent in 1918. By 1921 the company should secure about half of its crude rubber requirements from its own land."

EAST AND SOUTH BOSTON

Final papers have been placed on record whereby Lucy A. Smith conveys to George E. Hamilton the 33,000 square feet of land valued at \$10,600, located in East Eighth Street through to Columbia Road, corner of Mt. Washington Place in South Boston.

East Boston sales reported today include the purchase by Benjamin H. Cohen from Samuel Lunin of the frame residence in Ottawa Street, near Sherman Street. This property is valued by the assessors for \$3100, of which \$800 applies on the 2640 square feet of land.

NORFOLK SALE

Lilly M. Hodges of Norfolk, Mass., has sold her estate in Medway and Lake streets to Mrs. Margaret F. Russell of Boston. There is an old colonial house, barn and 84 acres of land divided into tillage, pasture and woodland. Mrs. Russell was also purchased from William E. Mann a 25-acre parcel on the shore of Crystal Lake and a nine-acre parcel adjoining the Hodges farm. The sale was made through the office of Walter Channing Jr.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits sold today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Washington St., 990-998, Ward 6; Columbia Theater Co., T. W. Lamb; brick stores.

Cottage Rd., 151, Ward 23; Eleanor Weir; frame dwelling.

Ridge Ter., 5, Ward 26; N. J. Soderland, Arthur G. Curtis; frame dwelling.

Cambridge St., 135, Ward 3; James J. McKernan; alter store and tenement.

Henley St., 25-29, Ward 4; John A. Cronin; alter store and dwelling.

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EXPERIENCED NURSE to take charge of two children (infant and young child).

Must be refined, capable and speak English. Country residence preferred.

Mrs. HOWARD YODER,

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

POSTHUMOUS POEMS BY A. C. SWINBURNE

"Posthumous Poems" by Algernon Charles Swinburne. Edited by Edmund Gosse, C. B. and Thomas James Wise. William Heinemann, London. 6s. net.

In the preface which he contributes to this collection of posthumous poems Mr. Gosse hints that a section of Swinburne's lyrical writings at present remaining under the guardianship of himself and his collaborator, Mr. Wise, may one day be given to a world that is steadily growing "less censorious and more willing to be amused"; but not yet. After reading the collection of border ballads and miscellaneous poems, now published for the first time, one is tempted to hope that Mr. Gosse will soon be induced to believe that the world is ready to welcome the lyrics so jealously guarded.

The history which he gives of the discovery of the poems now published is in itself interesting. The greater part of them appear to have been concealed in packages, with which Swinburne's sitting-room was littered, and the contents were unknown to Watts-Dunton. These parcels contained a miscellaneous collection of bills, letters, proofs, and some MSS. in prose and verse. As time went on, these packages accumulated, and it can easily be imagined by anyone who has had experience in sorting papers how prolonged must have been the task of the editors examining and verifying the poems. It was not until 1913, when Mrs. Wise, who associated Mr. Gosse with him in his labors, was satisfied that "no more early poetry of a nature fitted for publication would turn up," that the editors were able to begin arranging the discovered MSS., and it is instructive to note that Watts-Dunton was not associated with them in the work, as "his interest in the matter had become entirely a financial one."

Among the undergraduate poems to be found in the volume is that upon Sir John Franklin, Swinburne's second attempt for the Newdigate prize, and it will generally be conceded that Mr. Gosse's tribute to its melody and dignity is well founded. To Swinburne the sea was sure inspiration and the strength of it is to be seen in the lines, "Evening by the Sea," a short poem of distinct beauty. The "Ode to Mazzini" which is distinguished by lines of deep and eloquent feeling, and which was printed eight years ago privately by Mr. Wise, is based not upon his copy, from which two strophes are missing, but upon a copy of the MS. that Miss Isabel Swinburne bequeathed last year to the British Museum, so that the missing strophes are now given.

As "imitations" peculiar interest attaches to the border ballads in this volume. They are a further revelation of Swinburne's genius, and show that personal experience is not absolutely necessary to its expression. Why, it will almost inevitably be asked, did not Swinburne publish them at the time they were written? The reason is satisfactorily explained by Mr. Gosse. It might be thought that Swinburne's brilliant imagery of language, even his mastery of phrase, would militate against a successful attempt to reproduce the rugged simplicity of the early Northumbrian minstrels; yet the depth of his poetic insight and the greatness of his genius enabled him to construct his ballads with a skill so consummate that they might pass for originals. This Morris realized, for when it was proposed that he should ask Swinburne to complete for him the project of making a selection of border ballads, which he found himself unable to accomplish, he replied, "Oh, no! that would never do. He would be writing-in verses that no one would be able to tell from the original stuff." Morris had accurately gauged Swinburne's power to reproduce a form of poetry telling in its rough simplicity and wholly dissimilar in the texture of its style to the rest of his writings.

Swinburne, as Mr. Gosse shows, had found a compelling attraction in the outlined tales in "Stories for the History Hour" by Nannie Niemeyer, formerly scholar of Somerville College, Oxford, her volume should prove of value in the unfolding to children the meaning of national growth. History based upon sound authorities can be conveyed in no better way to young children than by a skillful story-teller. The book is published by Harrap.

The story of "The Life and Work of John Richard Illingworth," edited by his wife, and published by John Murray, is that of a man who at the outset of his career felt that he was living at a time "when a resetting of truth, a restatement of it in more adequate language, has become imperatively necessary." A chapter by the Rev. Wilfred Richmond shows how far Illingworth succeeded in his effort at such a restatement which was his life work. Of his writings the Bishop of Oxford says in a preface to the volume that they have been "more quoted by other philosophical and religious writers than the works of any of his contemporaries."

In collaboration with C. Sinclair, W. H. Barker, formerly principal of the Government Training Institution at Accra, has published through Messrs. Harrap an illustrated collection of "West African Folk Tales." These tales of the Negro, which have been collected on the Gold Coast of Africa, will probably be new to most folklorists.

The day upon which the various literary treasures were for auction at the recent Red Cross sale at Christie's was one of the most successful of the 13 days over which the sale lasted. Though there were numerous amateur buyers, the book dealers were the largest buyers. A first edition of William Blake's "The Marriage of Heaven and Hell," which F. P. Osmaston had presented, was purchased after much competition by Stephens & Brown for

the sum of £350. The fourth Shakespeare folio, presented by C. E. Jeffcock, with numerous MS. alterations and additions, presumably by Sir Thomas Hamner, was another item which aroused keen competition. It realized £190. The Kelmscott Press edition of Chaucer's works was purchased for £95, and the Edinburgh Stevenson, as issued, 1894-1899, which was presented by Alfred Sutro, fell to A. S. Watt, the literary agent.

A good deal has been written from time to time upon the history of the Middle Ages and for long Hallam's volumes have held the field. In the light of modern research, Hallam's work needs supplementing, and Mr. Prentiss Orton in "Outlines of Medieval History," published by the Cambridge University Press, has given a comprehensive survey of the ideals of those ages which are comprised within the period dating from the year 395, when the Empire was divided into East and West, till the opening up of the new world at the close of the Fifteenth Century. Mr. Orton deals fully in his introduction with what he considers to be the essential features of the "Middle Ages."

The Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society has inaugurated a series of "Records of the Western Marches." The first volume of the series is Robert Edgar's "An Introduction to the History of Dumfries," edited by R. C. Reid. The MS. of this work, now printed for the first time, was written about the middle of the Eighteenth Century and possesses considerable antiquarian interest. The work is one of value to archaeologists, for Edgar was much interested in civic improvements, and to students of topography and Scottish social history the value of the work is much enhanced by the editor's learned notes. The work is published by Maxwell.

George W. Blackwood of William Blackwood & Sons has recently given publicity to an interesting piece of literary history. Sir Walter Scott's last contributions to Blackwood Magazine, he states, appeared in the number for July, 1826, and is entitled "The Omen." A statement has been made that Scott was only "a contributor by proxy" to "Maga." Mr. Blackwood, in traversing the correctness of this statement, quotes a letter from Scott to the Duke of Buccleuch, dated Nov. 20, 1818, in which Scott says; "I can scribble as fast in the Court of Sessions as anywhere else without the least loss of time or hindrance of business. At the same time I cannot help laughing at the miscellaneous trash I have been putting out of my hand and the various motives which made me undertake the jobs. An article for the Edinburgh Review—this for the love of Jeffrey, the Editor—the first for 10 years. Do, being the article 'Drama' for the Encyclopedia—for the sake of Mr. Constable, the Publisher. Do for the Blackwoodian Magazine—this for the love of the cause I espoused."

The publications of Mr. Gosse's "Life of Swinburne" will have stimulated public curiosity with regard to the posthumous works, of which passing notice is to be found in Mr. Gosse's pages. Only 12 months ago many of Swinburne's letters changed hands at public auction, many of which related to his publications and some to his misunderstandings with the Spectator and Pall Mall Gazette. In one of these letters he requests that no copy of the second series of "Poems and Ballads" be sent to the first of these periodicals in consequence of its "deliberate neglect to acknowledge and repeated persistent resolution to ignore the existence of previous publications." When he found each of these periodicals praising one of his volumes he remarked that he thought "the world must be coming to an end."

In the hands of anyone capable of expanding in an arresting manner the outlined tales in "Stories for the History Hour" by Nannie Niemeyer, formerly scholar of Somerville College, Oxford, her volume should prove of value in the unfolding to children the meaning of national growth. History based upon sound authorities can be conveyed in no better way to young children than by a skillful story-teller. The book is published by Harrap.

The education or training of most people enables them better to rely upon their own judgment in the taste of books, than in that of pictures; yet where one stops to consider what the word "literature" conveys to different people one begins to realize that room there is here for conflict of opinion. Take any half-dozen educated people and ask them to define "literature," and the conflict of opinion would almost assuredly assert itself. For obvious reasons such a conflict or so marked a conflict would not have existed in the Seventeenth or Eighteenth centuries, for example, when the borders of "literature" were infinitely more confined than they are now. Some people today will include in the term all printed matter, or the mere expression of human thought in written form.

Such a view is rightly anathema to those who would admit only to the treasury house of literature such expression of thought as inspires by its beauty of form as well as by a vitality which keeps the torch alight and adds its quota to the inheritance from the ages. What Ben Jonson said of the poet applies with equal force to literature. "He was able to inform young men, to a good discipline; inflame grown men to all great virtues." That literature of an age is a picture of that age is one of those generalizations which has in it sufficient truth to justify it. Up to a point public taste can call into being literary effort of a type that will satisfy its cravings, but it cannot set bounds to the soaring flight of individual genius, however insistent the claims of public taste may be.

LOOKING FORWARD TO CANADA'S NEW ERA

"The New Era in Canada." Essays dealing with the upbuilding of the Canadian Government. Edited by J. O. Miller, principal of Ridley College. Dutcher & Co., New York. \$1.75 net.

Many are the momentous problems of this present day, for whose existence the war is justly held responsible. But of all the complexities which have thereby been created or foreshadowed, one of the very greatest promises to be the reorganization of the whole world's outlook that merely awaits the formal declaration of peace to assert its claims. For at that time thousands upon thousands of erstwhile soldiers will be thrown once more upon their own resources to earn again their livelihoods as private citizens. How to accommodate this vast array of mankind, suddenly to be projected into civil life, is indeed a mammoth undertaking, and the thoughts of the leaders in every land have turned already toward this giant task, the certain summons to which is writ so large upon the wall. That to Canada—a land of vast resource and almost undreamed-of possibilities—the demands of this future opportunity should have made a specially strong appeal is cause for little wonder. And even now, within her boundaries, is being published an abundance of literature, setting forth the opinions of those who have foreseen the eventuality and are attempting to forestall its crisis.

It is a well-recognized principle of government that one man can rarely bring to bear upon a question involving mighty issues, a breadth of thought sufficient to do justice to its every aspect. Similarly, it is highly proper in discussions of the many phases of an undertaking such as this, that the literature presented should be largely collections of essays by authorities along their individual lines of thought.

Thus it is that the contributions in this volume are by some 15 prominent thinkers of the Empire's finest caliber, and they touch upon a wide variety of subjects. Within all, however, may be detected a silent keynote and through all there runs a common bond of unity—the will to serve. "This is indeed," writes Dr. Miller, "a new era in Canada. . . . The final triumph of democracy can only be assured by the willing subordination of the individual to the state, for the common good."

The general trend of thought in the essays is necessarily uniform, though each one is quite distinct. Also each has its individual value, and one must be weighed against another for full appreciation of the whole. Democracy has fully vindicated its right to live by its splendid showing in the war. It yet remains for it further to vindicate its title to survival in the years of peace and prosperity to come. This it can only do through a full understanding of its inherent responsibilities and powers. But how complete a revolution of thought and how noble a spirit of self-sacrifice will be necessary to make it possible.

The empire must be purged from political corruption, and its elections safeguarded and purified. The wonderful resources of the country must be husbanded, not as a miser hoards his gold, but as a wise dispenser protects his capital against undue invasion. Law immigration laws should be amended and special opportunities afforded to those who have fought so bravely for the cause of liberty. Amidst all seeming differences a common bond of mutual fellowship must unite the East with the West, and one great commonwealth, with a united people, be the goal to be aimed at and attained.

In the new era, too, woman will come into her own—a forward step which will hollow rather than hamper her normal and rightful guardianship of the home. Moreover, a just and equitable plan should be formulated to enable those of French extraction and parentage to use the language of their fatherland with full facility.

It is useless to speculate as to the precise method whereby a British commonwealth will finally assume its definite formation. That it will do so is already most fully assured. And the formal steps, which must be taken to render it a concrete organism, will be the fruits of conference and consultation in which the dominions and the mother country will meet as equals. Its ultimate activities will be in the field of a permanent peace and it will have nothing whatever in common with any individual party, because it will be bigger than them all.

CLARENCE W. BARRON
ON MEXICO'S PROBLEM

"The Mexican Problem." By Clarence W. Barron. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York. \$1 net.

Mr. Barron is a clever journalist, controlling newspapers in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, which is in financial news and in such aspects of international and domestic politics as are close to the interest of "high finance." This book is the outcome of a recent visit to Mexico, or that portion of it given over to the oil-producing business in which so much British and American capital is invested. But of any broad study of Mexico as Mexico, of religious, educational, political and social conditions in the republic which go to make up the "Mexican problem," the book is lacking. Even within the field of commercial penetration and exaltation of it as the republic's way out, the author discriminates; and selects the oil industry of the east coast as the tap root of future civic, political and economic stability for the nation. Let that have an undisturbed way, and all will be well, especially if capital from the United States is made a preferred suitor.

It is stated that the musical library of Dr. W. H. Cummings, which was recently sold at Sotheby's and realized £6488, occupied the space of a quarter of a mile. The amount of space occupied by some large private libraries has exceeded this considerably, and that taken up by books in the British Museum runs into many miles.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

A recent cause célèbre, although connected with the purchase of a picture sold as a portrait, by Romney, of Mrs. Siddons and her sister, Miss Kemble, which was neither painted by Romney, nor a portrait of the ladies it was represented to be, touches the whole aspect of the relations between collectors of and dealers in works of art and between them and the art critics. To future collectors the case should have value; it shows in a remarkably clear way the fallibility of human opinion and points an unmistakable moral. A well-known Academician, and a distinguished artist to boot, has accentuated the absurdity of the position in which men are likely to find themselves if, instead of forming their own judgment on what they contemplate purchasing, they will blindly follow the advice of dealers or art critics.

Now it is obvious that the ability to form an adequate judgment of the intrinsic value of any work of art, whether it be picture, sculpture, or book, involves both artistic perception and some artistic training and learning. The temptation to follow the line of least resistance, to avoid so far as possible the blessedness of drudgery and the effort to form an individual judgment, is so deeply ingrained in mankind, that men generally prefer to rely upon the trade valuation, which saves them the trouble of thinking for themselves. So the way has been paved for the valuation of works of art upon false grounds and not upon their merits.

The interest in the case, which has gained so much publicity, lies in the fact that it brings before the public the existing relations between art and its patrons. Criticism, like so many human efforts, is subject to whims and fancies and changes of fashion, the latter being merely the engineering or occult influencing of human opinion. Unfortunately for the artist, he is to a great extent dependent for his success upon the pronouncement of the critics, much more so than the author upon what the reviewers say of his book.

The absurdity of the situation is shown by the fact that a picture which is valued at £400, even when it has been discovered not to be the work of an old master, and for which the sum of £20,000 was given in the belief that it was a genuine old master, cannot conceivably be devoid of artistic value. If people will deliberately pay for a name and chance the result, they will have little cause for complaint when they discover that they have not got what they set out to secure. As was pointed out by the Academician referred to, in reality the picture is as good today as when it was bought; it is as good or as bad now as when it was painted; the purchaser was happy so long as he believed he possessed an old master. As soon as that he had cause to alter his belief, his happiness as the fortunate possessor of a £20,000 old master deserted him, for he had not paid this vast sum for a dealer's opinion and not for a picture?

With books as with pictures the moral is, we should learn to make our own choice, to rely upon the exercise of the intelligence which is at the disposal of each and all capable of appreciating the beautiful, to judge literature, as well as pictures, upon their merits, instead of depending solely upon the opinion of so-called experts to tell us whether it is permissible to admire and wish to possess what we think we ought to like. If men will buy pictures for what they are supposed to be, it is conceivable that they will form libraries upon the same plan, although it would seem improbable that any educated or intelligent man would form a library purely as a commercial venture, and purchase his books because he was told that no library would be complete without them. That men do as a rule buy books on account of what they believe to be their intrinsic value rather than because they believe them to be the work of a particular author is presumably true of book collectors.

The education or training of most people enables them better to rely upon their own judgment in the taste of books, than in that of pictures; yet where one stops to consider what the word "literature" conveys to different people one begins to realize that room there is here for conflict of opinion. Take any half-dozen educated people and ask them to define "literature," and the conflict of opinion would almost assuredly assert itself. For obvious reasons such a conflict or so marked a conflict would not have existed in the Seventeenth or Eighteenth centuries, for example, when the borders of "literature" were infinitely more confined than they are now. Some people today will include in the term all printed matter, or the mere expression of human thought in written form.

Canadian industrial conditions are mirroring, so it is said, in Alan Sullivan's story, "The Inner Door," just published.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher in the September Century, giving some of her observations on education in France, shows how radically different from the American point of view is the French encouragement given to women to be school teachers and wives and mothers at the same time.

Don C. Seitz, the New York journalist, has found much new evidence concerning Paul Jones and his gallant career, which he will incorporate in his life of the American naval hero soon to be published.

A Boston publisher has been found for the verse of Gordon Bottomley, the Yorkshire poet whose volume, "A Cry by Might," first won the attention and commendation of good critics.

A statue in memory of Alan Seeger, the American poet and fighter for France, is to be erected in Paris.

MAKING A BUDGET ON FRENCH SYSTEM

"The Budget." By René Stourm. A translation by Thaddeus Plazinski. Edited by Walter Flavius McClellan. For the Institute of Government Research. D. Appleton & Co., New York and London. \$2.75.

To the admirable study of the financial administration of Great Britain made by Professor Willoughby and Professor Lindsay, the Institute for Government Research has now added this classic study of budget-making by a member of the French Institute of Political Science, Paris, a book that in France has gone into its seventh edition. The difficulties of translation have been many, as the editor makes clear in his foreword, mainly owing to the nonexistence in English of precise equivalents for official and technical French terms; and the translator and the editor frankly forestall any criticism by conceding probable errors.

The timeliness of the translation is set forth by Prof. Charles A. Beard of Columbia University, whose special study of the interrelations of economics and politics in the history of the British, French and American democracies, fits him to speak with authority. As he says, the time has come in the United States when philosophizing about the budget system is giving place to action. The rising costs of government and the vast extension of governmental authority are compelling revision of obsolete methods inherited from a day when the task of "preparing estimates of appropriations, consolidating and reviewing requests, shaping legislative procedure in fiscal matters and securing administrative control over spending officers" was done under the dominance of an ideal hostile to an efficient executive arm of government.

Just because the democracies of France and the United States have had parallel or similar experiences with the extravagance, waste and venality of legislatures unduly exalted in their place in government, this study of the evolution of the budget system in Europe, but especially in France, has its value for students of political science and practical administrators in the Americas. Indeed, according to Professor Beard, the study of the record goes far to support the indictment which Woodrow Wilson framed, long before he ever dreamed in his most fanciful moments that he would live to prove to the American democracies what an executive could do in the way of masterly handling of domestic and foreign problems when backed by popular approval of executive virility and ability, and popular distrust and disrepect for the legislative arm of government.

Robert Underwood Johnson, formerly associate editor of the Century Magazine, has assumed publication of his two volumes of verse, in which to an unusual extent he deals with contemporary civic problems and democratic leaders.

One of the first translations in English of the journal of Leo Tolstoi is on the market in a first volume dealing with the 1895-1899 period of the Russian pacifist's life. The translator, Rose Strunsky, a Jewess, Russian born and American trained, interprets the influence of Tolstoi on herself and those of her group now so influential in the United States.

AMERICAN NOTES

A. E. Bostwick's book on "The American Library" has been in much demand, making a new edition necessary.

Maj. Eric Fisher Wood, who earlier in the war won respect for his work as a war correspondent and as an aide to Ambassador Herrick in Paris, has recently been fighting with the British forces; and his impressions of the war as a combatant are to appear in a book called "The Note-book of an Intelligence Officer."

One of the outcomes of the commendable beginnings made in New York and Philadelphia to train a different and higher sort of clerk for the retail book business of the country is to be found in Miss Mary Eleanor Kramer's "One Thousand Literary Questions and Answers" (Sully & Kleinteich, New York, publishers). Read, studied and assimilated by a book store clerk it will make him or her more serviceable to customers and to employers, and will save him or her from mistakes that are both costly and absurd. Nor is the usefulness of the book limited to clerks. Teachers of classes of literature, journalists and the like, will find it a valuable compendium.

Rabindranath Tagore's authorized agent in the country has been forced to issue a warning against "self-styled disciples" of the Hindu thinker and author who are profiting pecuniarily by an alleged right to speak for the "master," which authority never has been conferred.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Patience of Job

WHEN the United States declared war on Germany, it might have been expected that every citizen of the country would have endeavored to make the war a success. Instead of that, a number, how considerable it is impossible to say, seem to have devoted their entire energies to prolonging the war, and weighting it with disaster. Now let those whose relations have gone to France to fight, let those whose children and brothers have been drawn for service in the new armies, make no mistake at all as to what this means. Let them rouse themselves from the apathy, not of indifference, for that could not possibly be charged against them, but of the misunderstanding of effects which is disguising the truth from them, not merely to protest against what is being done by those who are opposed to the policy of the President and of Congress, but to insist that this insidious effort to weaken the force of the country's intervention shall come to an end, before the patience of the American Jaws is exhausted.

If action is not taken, and taken quickly, the possibility of bringing the war to an end this winter will evaporate. It is evaporating, indeed, with every moment of delay, and it is evaporating for the very simple reason that the German Government is being filled with hopes which are destined to be disappointed, but which none the less are encouraging it to a hopeless resistance on the odd chance of something turning up. The revelations which Mr. Gerard is contributing to a contemporary contain a terrible indictment of those who have weakened the intention of the President's words at the Court of Berlin. Again and yet again Mr. Gerard bears witness that the seriousness of Mr. Wilson's warnings and demands was lost upon the Government and the Headquarters Staff, in Berlin, because the men who composed these were convinced that they were words and nothing else, and were convinced of this mainly owing to the fact that the newspapers and the wireless poles were loaded with information which led them to expect a repudiation of the war by the country, if the President persisted, and to hope for a thing even so ridiculous as a German rising. That the country is at war today is, then, very largely owing to the efforts of the very people whose words and actions are now stirring up and encouraging Germany to a futile resistance. The friends of the men who compose the United States Army may as well recognize that the very people who deceived Germany into imagining that the United States was playing a gigantic game of bluff are the people who are prolonging, by encouragement, the resistance of Germany, and who will be responsible for whatever bloodshed this prolonged resistance may occasion.

When a country goes to war it is usual for those who have political quarrels to close their ranks in the face of a common enemy. But what has happened in the present instance? A determined effort has been made in Congress and out of Congress to prevent, or at any rate to delay, the passage of those very measures which were intended to be most useful for bringing the war to the earliest possible conclusion. The fact that this effort has come largely in the name of pacifism does not in the least alter the fact. Lord Byron said of a certain amiable gentleman that he was "the mildest mannered man who ever scuttled ship or cut a throat," and the pacifist, however mild his manner may be with respect to the enemies of his country, is by no means so mild when he is criticizing the efforts of his Government or of that vast majority of his fellow-citizens which is opposed to his views. The result will be, and the result is being, that his mildness is encouraging Germany to scuttle ships on the Atlantic and to cut throats on shore.

The United States is at war, and war is not carried on by means of resolutions, nor is peace achieved by the formation of peace societies. War is carried on by the very means the Government is attempting to enforce, and the whole body of pacifists to frustrate, and therefore to the extent of their successful frustration will they prolong the war, and will they cause losses to the army of the United States, and suffering to the friends and relatives of the soldiers of that army. Neither is peace brought about by peace societies. Peace is brought about in the exact degree in which the passions which cause war are obliterated in the human consciousness, and the angry passions of the pacifists themselves, because they cannot obtain their own way, are the very type of the passions which promote and render possible the continuance of strife. Not only is this so, but the pacifist has been permitting himself to be used as the tool of autocracy. His efforts are obviously not in the least, for a righteous peace, whatever he may think, as may be seen by the fact that the whole body of the supporters of autocracy are throwing their weight upon his side. Anybody with the smallest knowledge of public affairs must know that this is the case.

Take the single case of the Pope's message. The Pope's message was conceived as entirely in the interests of the Central Powers as any plan could possibly be. The theory of condonation for frightfulness is a repudiation in stated terms of the power of good. The Kaiser's famous letter to Mr. Wilson, printed in Mr. Gerard's revelations, claimed the violation of the neutrality of a country, which he was solemnly pledged to defend, as a strategical necessity; whilst, only the other day, the official historian of the General Staff, in Berlin, an officer gifted with unquestionable authority and knowledge, boldly proclaimed the fact that this violation had been undertaken not only for strategical purposes, but for the purpose of "jockeying" the French General Staff. The French General Staff, relying honorably on Germany's respect for her treaty obligations, had mobilized the armies of the Republic along the Franco-German frontier

from Luxembourg to Switzerland. The strategy of the German General Staff was exerted, according to the authority in question, to driving, through a neutral country, against the comparatively unprepared northern French frontier, partially in order to avoid the task of breaking through the defenses of the heavily fortified eastern frontier, and partially with the intention of taking advantage of the fact that France, in accordance with her treaty obligations, was known not to have mobilized her troops along her northern or Belgian frontier, but along her eastern or German one.

Now what has the Pope's proposal to say to this—simply "condone." And that is only one example. Every similar action of a similar nature is to be condoned in a similar way. The women and children of the United States drowned in the sinking of the Lusitania are to be forgotten, and their country's epitaph to them is to be summed up in the word "condonation." The women and children killed in the air raids on the open city of London, humorously termed by the Germans the "fort" of London, are to be forgotten by the United Kingdom, which is to condone the offense. In short, the United States is either to repudiate every word of Mr. Wilson's, in his famous address to Congress and in his equally famous Flag Day speech, and in that act of repudiation tacitly to admit that the terrible list of accusations, piled up by him against Germany, were mere trumped-up charges, or it is to insist that all these terrible charges are true, and by a supreme act of condonation to encourage the perpetration of fresh acts of a similar nature in the future.

Let there be no mistake whatever as to what all this means. It means that at the demand of the sympathizers with Germany, at the requirement of all the traitors in the country, at the insistence of the whole body of pacifists, the United States of America is to admit that the charges, brought solemnly against the enemies of the country, by their President, before Congress, have no existence in fact, or else that the country has so little faith in the power of good, and such an overwhelming fear in the power of evil, that it is prepared to condone all these enormities, or in other words having set its hand to the plow, to turn back from the plow, and to support the declarations of its President with the word surrender.

The Question of Allotments

THE question of allotments, in the United Kingdom, is one which grows in importance day by day. For several years past, the idea of rendering land available to anyone who desired to cultivate it, has been steadily developing, and the war has, of course, given a great impetus to the movement. Thus, at a recent meeting of the Birmingham and District Allotments and Small Holdings Association, it was indicated that during the year 1917, probably no less than £60,000 worth of vegetables would be grown by allotment holders in Birmingham alone, whilst Mr. Percy Alden, M. P., Commissioner of Vacant Lands, who addressed the meeting, stated that 136,000 new allotments had been taken up, and over 10,000 acres were being cultivated in this way. One of the greatest difficulties, he stated, was that the land was in the hands of too few people, and the average man was not given the opportunity of producing food for himself.

Some time ago, of course, the Government took up this aspect of the question, and the Board of Agriculture, by an extension of their powers under the Defense of the Realm regulations, authorized local authorities in England and Wales to take available land, which, in their opinion, was not being usefully employed, for the purpose of maintaining the food supply of the country; and further empowered them to purchase seed, fertilizer, and implements required for the cultivation of the land, and to sell them to the allotment holders.

Such measures are, however, clearly war measures, and it is, therefore, particularly welcome to find plans being evolved for dealing with the question on a permanent basis. It is, in fact, for this reason that a scheme devised recently in Yorkshire, known as the Burley-in-Wharfedale East End Allotment Society, is deserving of a wider publicity. The method followed is to arrange, to buy land from some owner, who will accept his purchase money in installments; when this has been done, the land is divided into plots of as nearly as possible uniform size, and these plots are then allotted, for among the members. When the society has secured the freehold, each member who has paid his subscription in full is entitled to have a deed of conveyance of his allotment, of which he is the absolute owner. The society's rules regulate all buildings on the land; the frontage lines are fixed by a committee of the society, and these are so arranged as to leave as much land as possible on the sunny side of the houses. The whole project has much to commend it, and it has, moreover, this one special advantage: that it is capable of quite indefinite expansion. It is, of course, particularly applicable to villages and small country towns; but, as means of communication are extended, and facilities for living farther away from the center of affairs increases, the possibility of extending such schemes will also be increased.

There is always a tendency, at such times as the present, to adopt the emergency method of dealing with every problem which arises, and this would seem to be especially the case in regard to land at the present moment. Any plan, therefore, which offers a possibility of permanence is to be welcomed.

The Leakage in Cotton Exports

COTTON, as everybody should know by this time, is used in the manufacture of high explosives. It is an essential in the conduct of war. From the very beginning of hostilities, indeed, from a period far anterior to the beginning of hostilities, Germany has resorted to every method she could devise secretly to lay up and maintain stock of cotton for the purpose of manufacturing ammunition. It will be an easy matter for the average, and even the casual, newspaper reader to recall the many expedients to which Germany resorted in the early months of the war, in order to obtain cargoes of

cotton from the United States, directly or through the medium of some friendly neutral.

The allied blockade has never been wholly successful in keeping American cotton out of the Central Empires, although it has been instrumental in greatly reducing the supply. Up to the time of the entrance of the United States into the war, cotton found its way to Germany and Austria through Spain, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, and even through Italy, notwithstanding all the precautions. The United States was not then, as it has been since April 2, specifically concerned in keeping cotton away from the Central Powers, or from their allies. That was the business of Great Britain and France, especially of the former. Since April 2, however, the United States has been vitally concerned in keeping out of Germany and Austria material which might be worked into ammunition, eventually to be used against its own soldiers. It does not appear, however, from figures recently collected, that the United States has been successful in preventing cotton exporters within its own borders from extending valuable aid to the enemy in this respect.

The exports of cotton from the United States to Italy have recently increased at such a rate as to have excited keen curiosity, not to say suspicion. From 268,678,515 pounds, in 1914, the quantity taken by that country has grown to 402,500,000 in the first six months of 1917. Plainly, all the cotton exported to Italy has not been used in that country. Just as plainly, much of it has found its way to neutral countries. And there can be little doubt as to the final destination of a large part of the staple.

It is estimated by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers of the United States, in a communication laid before the Council of National Defense, that approximately 100,000,000 pounds of cotton more than the normal requirements have been exported to European neutrals since the beginning of the war.

It seems impossible that the Administration at Washington has, as charged in some quarters, been influenced by political considerations, by regard, that is, for the South's industrial interests, to consent, tacitly or otherwise, to exportations of a material which would probably aid the Central Powers, later on, in resisting the forces of the United States and its Allies. It is more likely that the lead in cotton exportations has been concealed from the Government by adventurers and speculators expert in such enterprises.

At all events, now that the transactions are unverified, the Administration should lose no time in putting an end to them, at the same time dispelling whatever doubts may have arisen with regard to the integrity of those officials charged with the protection of the nation and its Allies in this respect.

Sir John Gilbert

DOUGLAS JERROLD once remarked of Sir John Gilbert, the famous artist and illustrator of last century, that they "did not want Rubens on the staff," alluding, of course, to the staff of Punch, to which paper he was, at about that time, contributing his famous "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures." Jerrold was noted for his caustic wit and for his keen sense of humor, gifts which often got him into no little trouble, and, in this instance, it is doubtful whether Sir John Gilbert ever quite forgave him the gibe. And yet, although it would be difficult, perhaps, to explain why, Jerrold's caustic comment somehow exactly sums up the situation. Gilbert's vigorous and dashing drawings in the Illustrated London News contributed greatly to the success of that paper, but the idea of Punch, whether it always achieves it or not, calls for a certain wayward, irresponsible lightness of touch, which was not to be found in the wholly serious, even when humorous, drawings of "the great illustrator from Blackheath."

This last, indeed, is a just designation enough, for it was at Blackheath that Sir John Gilbert was born, just a hundred years ago, and he never moved very far away from the famous common over against Woolwich, and within hale of Greenwich Park. Like many other artists, he "began poor." He was one of eight children, and although, whilst still going to school at Blackheath, he displayed an extraordinary fondness for drawing, and even painting, his father's circumstances were such that he was compelled to accept a place for his son in the office of Messrs. Dixon & Bell, estate agents, in Charlotte Row, London. Such art as Gilbert had, however, would out, even in the office of an estate agent, and it was not long before his parents agreed that he should fulfill his great desire in his own way. He had little or no instruction in the technique of his craft, and little advice. His only teacher, indeed, was George Lance, the fruit painter, a pupil of Haydon. Lance gave young Gilbert brief instructions in the use of color, and this was about all the instruction he had. His progress, however, was rapid, and, in 1836, when he was still under twenty, he exhibited at the gallery of the Society of the British Artists. His subjects were characteristic, and afforded a key to much of his subsequent work. They were "The Arrest of Lord Hastings" from Shakespeare, and "Abbot Boniface," from "The Monastery" of Scott.

The romantic period had always the greatest attraction for Gilbert. As it has been well said of him, the early ideas of what "Merrie England" looked like, entertained by the present generation, are mostly derived from Gilbert's work. This latter applies specially, of course, to his work as an illustrator, and of his illustrative work especially to his pictures in Howard Staunton's edition of Shakespeare. It was the same, however, with his paintings. His love of pure romance is shown in any list of his work. Don Quixote had great attractions for him. Thus, one of his earliest exhibits at the Royal Academy was "Don Quixote's First Interview With the Duke and Duchess." That was in 1842. The year before, he had exhibited, at the British Institution, "Don Quixote Giving Advice to Sancho Panza," and, some twenty-five years later, he returned once more to his old love, when he painted "Don Quixote Comes Back for the Last Time to His Home and Family," which, somehow, fittingly rings down the curtain on the series. Then, there were such famous pictures as "The Trumpeter," "The Stand-

ard-Bearer," "Richard II Resigning His Crown," "The Turkish Water-Carrier," and many others.

It is, however, as a black-and-white artist, in the heyday of that craft, some thirty or forty years ago, that Sir John Gilbert will be best remembered by many. In this work he was almost astoundingly prolific. He contributed thousands of sketches to the Illustrated London News, as well as doing work for many other periodicals and magazines, not to mention books. It is said that, on one occasion, he actually contributed two-thirds of all the drawings in one particular issue of the Illustrated London News. His associations with Punch were brief, but one writer recalls the fact that Punch really owed to Sir Gilbert the famous "bang went saxpence" joke. He overheard the remark, and repeated it to Birket Foster, who passed it on, with such great results, to Charles Keene.

Notes and Comments

THE present British Premier is certainly not among those who belong to the band of willfully blind and deaf on the subject of the drink-evil. Mr. Lloyd George would not be the man he is if he were not a root-and-branch foe of intemperance, and he is not at all adverse to rapping out his convictions, when the occasion presents itself. "What do my opponents really want?" he asked in a certain speech, and a husky voice answered, "What I want is a change of government." "No," retorted Mr. George, "what you really want is a change of drink." It was the whole case in a nutshell.

IN THE time of the Civil War the term "shoddy" was used contemptuously, with reference to the material employed in the making of either clothing or blankets. Properly, shoddy is a cloth made by compression rather than by weaving. When badly made it pulls apart under slight tension. When well made it resists tearing even better than woven cloth. It becomes, in fact, a fabric as durable as felt. One of the things to recommend shoddy is that rags can be used in its manufacture. There is a present probability that the United States Government, which has long excluded this fabric from bids for supplies, will modify its specifications for cloths and give it a new trial.

SHODDY, indeed, once earned a totally unexpected notoriety at the hands of no less a man than Sir William Gilbert. It was in "The Gondoliers," when the Grand Inquisitor sings the song of the altruistic monarch:

That King, although no one denies
His heart was of abnormal size,
Yet he'd have acted otherwise.
If he had been austerer,
The end is easily foretold,
When every blessed thing you hold
Is made of silver, or of gold,
You long for simple pewter.
When you have nothing else to wear
But cloth of gold and satins rare,
For cloth of gold you cease to care—
Up goes the price of shoddy.
In short, whoever you may be,
To this conclusion you'll agree,
When every one is somebody,
Then no one's anybody!

THE famous collection of Morrison autographs is to be no exception to the rule which, in time, sends all collections to the sale room. Sotheby's, this autumn, is to see such treasures put up at auction as Leonardo da Vinci's pen-and-ink drawings of "war machines," with description written backwards to mystify the too curious; Mary Queen of Scots' farewell letter to her brother-in-law, Henri III, saying how she has been condemned as a "criminelle" by "Her and Her State"; Rabelais' humble letter of self-introduction to William Bude; Madame de Pompadour's letter of advice to Voltaire: "Do not go to the King of Prussia, however great a King he may be"—disregarded advice, alas for Voltaire! It is useless to attempt enumeration with such a collection as the Morrison, but historians may look forward to a field day at Sotheby's this autumn.

THERE never was a time, perhaps, since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, when the annual reunion of the veterans meant quite so much as it means this year. A nation reawakened to its sense of obligation readily acknowledges its debt of gratitude to those defenders of its flag. And the "boys of 1917," observing the lasting appreciation of valorous service willingly rendered, can go forth to their duty reassured that, by so doing, they are writing their names on an honor roll which shall never be allowed to fade.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC was organized in Illinois, fifty-one years ago, as a fraternal, charitable, and patriotic association to be composed exclusively of soldiers and sailors of the United States during the war of 1861-65. At one time it had 7500 Posts, distributed over every State and Territory of the Union, and its membership numbered 450,000 comrades. Its annual gatherings used to test the capacity of the larger cities of the country, and its parades were often miles in length, requiring many hours to pass a given point. At one time or another, nearly every man who won fame in the Civil War had a place in its ranks. To the Grand Army is the country indebted for the setting aside of Memorial Day, and, largely, for the maintenance of patriotic sentiment in the North during fifty years of almost unbroken peace.

THE London constables whose business it is to carry the warning, "Take cover," when an air raid is expected, have to put up with a considerable amount of badinage from what Mr. Sergeant Buzfuz once termed, "the youth of this town." Recently one of these youths, who was unusually witty and not so fleet of foot as his companions, was captured. When brought before the Lambeth magistrate he declared that he had only "passed the remark '6:30 Star.'" Whereupon the magistrate, not appreciating the delicacy of the point, inconsiderately declared, "Well, I will let you off now, but do not do foolish another time."